

INTERNATIONAL

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS
High: 22-23 (72-84). Tomorrow: variable.
Low: 12-13 (54-55). Yesterday: 20-21.
Sun: 11:00. LONDON: Variable. Temp: 22-24 (72-75).
Tomorrow: variable. Temp: 22-24 (72-75).
Yesterday: 20-21 (68-69). CHANDEL: Slight.
High: 22-23 (72-73). Low: 12-13 (54-55).
Sun: 11:00. ST. LOUIS: Variable. Temp: 22-24 (72-75).
Yesterday: 20-21 (68-69). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp: 22-24 (72-75).
Yesterday: 20-21 (68-69). ADDITIONAL WEATHER - COMIC PAGE.

Australia	10 S.	Lebanon	67.90
Belgium	16 S.	Luxembourg	10.15
Denmark	3 D.	Norway	2.76 N.E.
Eire	11 S.	Portugal	10.10
Finland	2 S.	Spain	166.50
France	12 S.	Sweden	233.60
Germany	120 D.M.	Switzerland	1.50 S.F.
Greece	16 Dr.	Turkey	1.27
India	Rs. 450	U.S. Military (Gen)	90.35
Italy	20 Lira	Yugoslavia	1.50 D.
Israel	1 S. 170		



Wreckage of boats blown up by Israelis in Tyre, Lebanon, one of three ports hit.

After Their Naval Raid on 3 Ports

Israelis Are Alert on Lebanese Border

TEL AVIV, July 9 (AP)—Israel's forces on the border with Lebanon were on high alert today after a Israeli naval raid on three ports on the Lebanese coast. The Israeli navy, which has been active in the Mediterranean, reported that it had sunk three fishing boats and captured several fishermen. The Israeli command said that the boats were carrying weapons and ammunition. The Israeli navy also reported that it had captured several Lebanese fishermen. The Israeli command said that the fishermen were carrying weapons and ammunition. The Israeli navy also reported that it had captured several Lebanese fishermen. The Israeli command said that the fishermen were carrying weapons and ammunition.

Mrs. Klarsfeld Gets 2 Months For Attempt to Kidnap Nazi

By John M. Goshko

COLOGNE, July 9 (WP)—The trial of Beate Klarsfeld ended today with the Nazi hunter receiving a two-month prison sentence for her unsuccessful attempt in 1971 to kidnap Kurt Delsbach, a wartime commander of the Gestapo in Paris. The verdict came amid signs that Mrs. Klarsfeld, 35, may have won her long struggle to live as a free woman in West Germany.

Obviously spurred by the international publicity given the trial, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt announced last night that he would seek to win parliamentary ratification before the end of the year for a French-German agreement dealing with war crimes. He ignored the agreement will use a legal loophole that has enabled Klarsfeld and other alleged war criminals to escape prosecution.

Giscard in Bonn

Mr. Schmidt's announcement came during the visit to Bonn of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France, who last week took the unusual step of intervening personally in the Klarsfeld trial. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing sent the West German government a message expressing his concern over failure to ratify the agreement and over the prosecution of Mrs. Klarsfeld, the wife of a French Jew. She was born in Berlin and is not Jewish.

His message was officially rejected as an interference in the independence of West German courts. But it was followed yesterday by another public protest against the trial delivered by Foreign Minister Xigal Alon of Israel while speaking in the Bundestag.

These protests, coupled with demonstrations staged by Mrs. Klarsfeld's supporters in the courtroom, appear to have had the effect she desired. During the two-week trial, she freely admitted the attempt to kidnap Delsbach in Cologne and said that her intent was to publicize the fact that the French-German



Beate Klarsfeld

agreement, signed in 1971, has since been bottled up in the Bundestag.

Lisbach, 65, was sentenced in absentia to life imprisonment by a French court in 1950 for his role in the deportation of approximately 100,000 French Jews to Nazi death camps.

The West German constitution prevents Lisbach's extradition to France, and war criminals found guilty by a court from one of the three World War II Western Allies—Britain, the United States and France—cannot be tried in West German courts for the same crimes. The pending Bonn-Paris agreement would eliminate this provision in respect to France.

When the verdict was announced today, French spectators (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Pledges Loyalty to Emperor

Ethiopian Military Outlines Reform Plan

ADDIS ABABA, July 9 (Reuters)—The Ethiopian armed forces today unveiled their plans for radical reform while stressing their continued loyalty to Emperor Haile Selassie.

A 12-point statement issued in the name of the armed forces coordinating committee that has controlled the situation since the military intervention 11 days ago said the committee would remove any obstacle to the smooth functioning of Premier Endalkatchew Sakembet's cabinet.

But the statement added that the armed forces believed they could achieve lasting change in the 3,000-year-old kingdom without bloodshed.

The committee said Ethiopians had until now been divided along tribal, religious and class lines, but that it would do all in its power to create a spirit of unity, equality and brotherhood.

It would also insure the abolition of certain traditional beliefs and customs which hampered the unity and progress of the country, the statement said.

The committee said close cooperation between it and the cabinet was essential to enable the committee to present proposals and insure their implementation.

Warning Brings Surrender

The armed forces statement followed a broadcast warning a short time before that 10 leading figures still on the run faced a terrible fate if they did not surrender by Friday, when a manhunt would be launched and all their property confiscated.

The committee said it would arrest corrupt officials and that only those people who had committed gross crimes were being detained.

After the warning one of the

High Court Asked to Bar Sirica Trial Role

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—Two defendants in the Watergate cover-up trial asked the Supreme Court today to disqualify U.S. District Judge John Sirica from presiding.

Former Attorney General John Mitchell and Kenneth Parkinson, who was an official of President Nixon's 1972 re-election committee, urged the court to consider the question on an expedited basis.

Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Parkinson seek a review of a decision here last month by the U.S. Court of Appeals, which upheld Judge Sirica's refusal to disqualify himself.

There was no indication when the Supreme Court would act on the petition. The court has already extended its current term in order to review an order by Judge Sirica which directed Mr. Nixon to produce White House tapes and documents for possible use as evidence in the cover-up trial. The Supreme Court heard arguments on this case yesterday and immediately began deliberations.

The trial is scheduled to begin on Sept. 9 before Judge Sirica. The defendants are Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Parkinson, former White House aides H.R. Haldeman, John Ehrlichman and Gordon Strachan, and former Nixon re-election campaign aide Robert Marston.



AFTER THE BALL—Prime Minister and Mrs. Pierre Elliott Trudeau returning home early yesterday morning from an election victory celebration at an Ottawa hotel.

Trudeau Has 16-Vote Margin

Liberals Win Clear Majority In Canadian Parliament Vote

By Ronald Koven

TORONTO, July 9 (WP)—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's Liberal party won a sweeping victory last night in Canada's national elections.

The results upset the general prediction that the best the Liberals could expect was a repetition of the 1972 results, in which they won a thin plurality of 109 in the 284-seat House of Commons and had to rule for 20 months as a minority government. The Trudeau cabinet was at the mercy of the small New Democratic party, which held the balance of power with 31 seats in Parliament.

Unofficial results of yesterday's balloting gave the Liberals 140 seats—a majority of 16 and seven more seats than the minimum needed for an outright majority. The victory came mainly at the expense of the leftist New Democrats, whose strength fell from 31 to 16 seats, and whose leader, David Lewis, lost his own district in Toronto to the Liberals.

The Progressive Conservative party's strength fell from 107 seats to 98.

Mr. Trudeau told his countrymen early today, "Canada has come out of this election strong, confident of its future. I just want to say I want to get on with the job."

Robert Stanfield, who saw his opposition Conservative party lose its third national election since he assumed its leadership, said: "We fought a good, hard campaign. We put the issues clearly before the people as we saw them."

"My party will be strong to the House of Commons and will continue to serve the interests of Canada."

There was speculation that the Conservatives might replace the 60-year-old Mr. Stanfield as party leader.

The Prime Minister's victory was a major reversal in the trend that has seen inflation-beset governments in the non-Communist world lose power.

Mr. Stanfield had centered his campaign on a demand for price and wage controls to combat inflation. But Mr. Trudeau managed to convince Canadians that inflation is an international problem about which the Ottawa government could do little by itself. He managed this despite a 1.7 per cent increase in Canadian prices in the month of May alone.

A major factor in the Liberal (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Premier, 4 Aides Resign in Lisbon In Power Dispute

LISBON, July 9.—Premier Adelino da Palma Carlos and four other centrist ministers resigned today because the Council of State, a body with veto power over government decisions, refused to give him more powers, the Information Ministry announced.

Diplomatic sources described the move as Portugal's most critical political development since the military coup of April 25. The announcement said that Mr. Palma Carlos told the Council of State Saturday that he had asked President Antonio de Spínola for "immediate measures which he considered indispensable to carry out his functions with efficiency and dignity."

The Council of State studied Mr. Palma Carlos' statement and decided to consider only partially the suggestions aimed at enlarging the powers of the Premier, the Information Ministry said.

"Considering that solution insufficient, the Premier announced to the Council of State that he had offered today his resignation to the President," the ministry said.

Resigning with Mr. Palma Carlos were Minister Without Portfolio Francisco de Carvalho, Interior Minister Joaquim Aguiar, Finance Minister Vasco Vieira de Almeida and Defense Minister Lt. Col. Mario Firmo Miguel.

After presenting his resignation to Gen. Spínola, Mr. Palma Carlos, 69, a former law professor, said his short premiership had been "very good political experience."

"I leave with my head held high," he said.

Asked about the reasons for his resignation, Mr. Palma Carlos said the fundamental reasons were contained in two documents that he gave to Gen. Spínola. He said they would be published shortly.

The resignation came after a nightlong meeting of the 21-man Council of State.

Mr. Palma Carlos reportedly had told Gen. Spínola previously that he found it impossible to govern because of a deep rift in the cabinet, whose members include Communists, Socialists and centrists.

The cabinet members were believed to have disagreed on economic policy and on moves to decolonize the African territories.

In another development, the government today for the first time blocked a demonstration in Lisbon by ringing a central plaza with 400 soldiers and refusing to let demonstrators pass.

After a half-hour confrontation, the demonstrators marched away, chanting on a side street. They were protesting the arrest of two young officers drafted into the army for refusing to intervene against strikers.

Paratroopers, marines, tanks and soldiers armed with machine guns stood silent as the crowd chanted and yelled the initials of the old secret police when army photographers began shooting film of the demonstrators.

The demonstration, called by the Trotskyite International Communist League and the Socialist Movement of the Left, was blocked. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Adelino da Palma Carlos

NATO Unit Criticizes Dutch For Proposed Defense Cuts

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, July 9 (UPI)—NATO today made an unprecedented attack on one of its own members when it warned the Netherlands that proposed changes in the Dutch defense posture would "seriously weaken" the whole alliance.

NATO's Defense Planning Committee issued a statement after a meeting here in which participants insisted that a proposed reduction in Dutch forces by a fifth over the next nine years would require an increase in financial and military contributions from other NATO members.

The committee told the leftist coalition government in The Hague that economic pressures and the competing claims on public resources in the Netherlands are no different from those in other NATO countries and "do not of themselves provide justification for the reductions in forces proposed."

It said that "such reductions would make it difficult for other member countries or that alliance to maintain and improve their present forces."

The criticism is in line with comments made by President Nixon during his recent visit here to sign the Ottawa declaration on the Atlantic alliance. Mr. Nixon warned, without specifically mentioning the Netherlands, of the dangers inherent in one alliance member making defense cuts.

The NATO committee noted (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

No Surgery Planned Franco Is Taken to Hospital For Treatment of Phlebitis

MADRID, July 9 (Reuters)—Generalissimo Francisco Franco, Spain's 81-year-old chief of state, was taken to the hospital today, suffering from a circulatory ailment in the leg.

A spokesman for his household said Gen. Franco was admitted to a Madrid hospital, named after him, for treatment of phlebitis in the right leg "and to facilitate a speedy recovery."

Phlebitis is a vein inflammation that can be painful and even endanger life. President Nixon suffered an attack of phlebitis last month.

The Franco household spokesman said that Gen. Franco notified the ailment three or four days ago and doctors recommended that he enter the hospital. It was only the second time in recent years that he was known to be ill.

Gen. Franco's wife went with him to the hospital from their Pardo Palace residence on the outskirts of the city. Gen. Franco entered the hospital on foot, on the arm of his wife, after arriving by car.

Gen. Franco's personal physician said later that doctors did not plan to operate. Dr. Vicente Gil said, "He will be treated with medicines, without any kind of surgical intervention."

He added that Gen. Franco was in good spirits and "God willing, he will soon be back fishing in Galicia."

Audience Cancelled

Gen. Franco's grandson Francisco, a medical student, said after visiting him: "It is nothing. He has a problem in the veins and he is in the clinic only as a precaution."

It is expected that he will be in the hospital for at least four days.

A regular weekly audience of dignitaries at the Pardo Palace, scheduled for today, was canceled.

Gen. Franco was last seen in public on June 29, when he attended the Spanish soccer cup final in Madrid.

He is due in nine days to be host at a reception at La Granja, in the mountains north of Madrid, to mark the 38th anniversary of the start of the 1936-39 Spanish Civil War. But a spokesman said that the celebrations were put in doubt by the general's ailment.

The announcement of his entry into the hospital came 45 minutes after Secretary of State Henry Kissinger flew here for a six-hour visit at the end of a European tour. Mr. Kissinger came to Madrid to initial a U.S.-Spanish declaration of principles before returning to Washington.

Gen. Franco's illness comes amid unprecedented political activity in Spain, where Premier Carlos Arias Navarro has pledged a measure of liberalization to give Spaniards a bigger say in running their country.

Politicians of all shades of opinion have emerged to air their views on how to shape Spain's future as the inevitable post-Franco era approaches.

Gen. Franco has decreed that Prince Juan Carlos, 36, will succeed him as head of state, with the title of king, on his death or retirement.



Slipper-shod Generalissimo Franco entering hospital.

British to Release Some Prisoners Held in Ulster

LONDON, July 9 (Reuters)—The British government today began a cautious program of releasing prisoners held without trial in Northern Ireland. It promised to free all 627 under preventive detention if violence stops.

The move was announced in Parliament by Merlyn Rees, secretary of state for Northern Ireland Affairs.

He said the first few releases would take place tonight and that "complete phasing out of detention is possible if the paramilitary organizations on both sides are prepared to respond to this step."

Preventive detention is one of the sorest grievances of Northern Ireland's minority Catholic community.

But Protestants, too, are taking an increasingly unfavorable view of preventive detention since the rise of their own paramilitary groups has led to an increasing number of arrests of Protestants.

Italian Unions Start Strikes On Tax Plan

4-Hour Walkouts In Series of Protests

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, July 9 (NYT)—Italy's powerful labor front began a series of four-hour strikes today to protest against the new taxes decreed by the government in an austerity effort aimed at slaving off national bankruptcy.

The three major trade union groups, acting jointly called on workers in northwestern Italy, Tuscany and Sicily to demonstrate against the way the government is tackling the financial crisis.

In the next few days, similar strikes and protest rallies will be organized by the labor coalition in all other regions of the country.

The trade union movement rejects many features of the government's austerity program, announced on Saturday, on the ground that it is based almost exclusively on indirect taxation, like higher sales taxes for meat and other consumer goods and increased rates for gasoline and electricity. It says these levies hit the working class relatively much harder than they do affluent persons.

Proportionate Share

In strike meetings today, labor spokesmen reiterated earlier statements to the effect that the wage-earners realized the need for sacrifices, but insisted that rich Italians bear their proportionate share.

Militant sectors in the labor front—especially the metal workers and building trades unions—keep pressing for a nationwide general strike to demonstrate against the government's austerity package.

However, a more moderate line so far has prevailed in the trade-union movement. Its advocates are telling the rank and file that a long-range strategy of scattered work stoppages and other protests is preferable to keep pressure on the government and induce it to change its social and economic policies.

The cabinet today completed procedures to have the eight decrees in the austerity package speedily ratified by Parliament. The measures are meant to raise about \$3 billion in revenue during the next 12 months.

Romanian Defects

MODENA, Italy, July 9 (UPI)—A Romanian musician who came to Italy with a Romanian symphony orchestra has asked for political asylum, the police said yesterday. He was identified as Omeroghe Pante, 49, of Minisau.



SALUTE—West German border guard presenting arms as French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing arrived at the presidency in Bonn for talks with Walter Scheel.

U.K. Labor Party Loses MP And Its 12% Margin in Polls

LONDON, July 9 (Reuters)—Britain's minority Labor government suffered two blows today as the party lost an MP and its 12% margin in the polls. The party's lead in the House of Commons was reduced to two seats and its margin in the 635-seat House of Commons was reduced to two seats. The party's lead in the polls was reduced to two seats. The party's lead in the polls was reduced to two seats.

Mr. Mayhew, 59, a strong supporter of the Arab cause and the European Economic Community, announced that he is joining the Liberal party. He has been a member of Parliament 23 years. He called for a political realignment leading to an all-party coalition government in Britain—a revolt of the center against the extremes—and accused Labor of being "too vulnerable to the extreme left and too dependent on the unions."

He said that he was not convinced that a clear Labor majority at the next election—balloting expected in the autumn—would be in the country's best interests. He said he would give up his south London seat of Woolwich East eventually and would seek a new one as a Liberal candidate. He was navy minister in 1966 but resigned when a previous Labor government decided against building an aircraft carrier to pursue an "east of Suez" policy. Labor party officials shrugged off Mr. Mayhew's defection, calling it a right-winger. His departure cuts Labor's effective margin over the Conservatives in the House of Commons to two seats and increases the Liberal party strength to 15 in the 635-seat House. The Liberals have been urging a government of national unity to pull Britain out of its economic crisis.

The Labor party continues to reject any coalition, but the public opinion poll published today—the first in some weeks—seemed certain to revive speculation about coalition possibilities. According to the poll, Labor has lost a 12 per cent lead it enjoyed in June.

The poll said that each of the two now has 37 per cent support, the first time they have been evenly rated since the Feb. 28 election. The Liberals have increased their backing from 18 to 22 per cent.

All other polls since the election have shown Labor with a big lead.

A voting pattern similar to the poll would deny either main party a governing majority. The prospect of another stalemate might lead to the postponement of an election, despite recent signs from Labor ministers that one is virtually inevitable after the summer vacations.

EEC Goals Set By Schmidt And Giscard

Economic Issues Put Before Political Unity

By John M. Goshko

BONN, July 9 (UPI)—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing agreed today that the European Economic Community should put its first emphasis in the months ahead on resolving the myriad economic difficulties besetting the Common Market.

Both leaders reaffirmed their commitments to such long-range goals of the nine-nation community as the achieving of political unity by 1980.

But they also made it clear that the successful pursuit of such ends requires resolution of the more immediate problems that have plagued the community into disarray in recent months.

These include the financial crisis in Italy, the demand by Britain for renegotiation of its terms of entry into the community, the uncertainties of the energy squeeze and the mounting inflation throughout Western Europe.

Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing held their two days of talks here as part of the twice-yearly consultations called for under the 1955 French-German treaty of reconciliation. It was their second exchange of visits since they assumed the leadership of their respective governments in May.

The two have been close personal friends since their prior service as finance ministers in the Bonn and Paris regimes. Although they gave no really concrete indication of what joint initiatives they may be planning to take in European affairs, the visit was marked by an unmitigated aura of cordiality and lack of tension.

This was in marked contrast to some of the visits exchanged by their two predecessors, former German Chancellor Willy Brandt and the late French President Georges Pompidou.

Despite a patina of friendliness, Mr. Brandt and Mr. Pompidou, especially during the last two years, had been unable to conceal frequent sharp differences between their governments.

Among the Schmidt-Giscard decisions made public today was a determination to coordinate more closely the anti-inflation measures of their two governments.

They also expressed hope that the recently launched dialogue between the EEC and the Arab world—a move designed to safeguard Western Europe's oil supplies—will soon move into a "concrete phase" leading to "practical results."



GIFT—Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere handing over a check for \$119,500 to a smiling Samora Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo), at a rally yesterday in Dar es Salaam. Mr. Nyerere said the money, donated by Tanzanians, would be used to help Frelimo win Mozambique's independence from Portuguese rule.

With 16-Vote Majority in Commons

Trudeau, Liberals Win Control in Canada

(Continued from Page 1)

Victory was the apparently positive voter response to Mr. Trudeau's efforts to turn himself into an old-fashioned rough-and-tumble campaigner, in a style quite different from the lofty, intellectual approach he took in his 1968 and 1972 campaigns.

His descent into what he called the "bear pit" cost him the support of many intellectuals, but the general electorate apparently approved it heartily.

Tory Strategy

Also aiding the Liberals were the poor strategy and ineffectual image of the Stanfield campaign, although the Tory leader had seemed to regain the offensive in the last few days.

The Liberal trend even cut into the traditional Conservative hold on the four Atlantic Maritime provinces, taking four seats previously held by the Tories.

Mr. Stanfield, a former premier of Nova Scotia, easily retained his own seat but was unable to bring about the defeat of a maverick Tory against whom he had waged a special campaign. Major Leonard Jones of Moncton, New Brunswick, Mayor Jones opposed the Conservative party's drive to give French an equal status with English in the federal government.

It was in the prosperous and heavily populated province of Ontario that the Liberals made the comeback that gave them a clear majority. They raised their representation there from 36 to 57, picking up 10 seats in the Toronto metropolitan area alone. The Conservatives declined from 40 seats to 24 in Ontario and the New Democrats from 11 to 7.

The Liberals were even able to re-elect Labor Minister John Munro with a comfortable majority in Hamilton, Ontario, despite a controversy over the large number of patronage jobs he admitted giving to his supporters after the 1972 election.

Minister of External Affairs

Aides Resign In Portugal

(Continued from Page 1)

ed on orders from Gen. Francisco Costa Gomes, the military chief of staff.

Gen. Costa Gomes issued a communiqué before the demonstration, urging people not to attend. The communiqué also indicated discipline problems within the armed forces by warning against "incitement and insubordination in quarters."

Earlier, Gen. Costa Gomes denied reports of troop movements yesterday. "There has been no movement of troops in or around Lisbon," he told newsmen.

But he confirmed that there was a partial "state of prevention" confining some troops to barracks. This was a routine measure, he said.

Warning

The communiqué issued by Gen. Costa Gomes deemed "controversial demonstrations" as being against the armed forces and warned that they create an emotional climate that could lead to confrontation.

The government yesterday permitted 10,000 civil servants to demonstrate outside the National Assembly as a protest against a new law that they said made pay raises inequitable. The government later announced that it was rescinding the law.

The demonstration today was billed in advance as "against the anti-strike army."

Two Lisbon newspapers were fined last week for publishing stories about a demonstration June 29 in support of the two military officers who refused orders to act against workers during a strike.

The government has banned some demonstrations in its African colony of Mozambique but never in Lisbon before.

Mitchell Sharp, who was also expected to lose in Toronto because of the supposed defection of the Jewish vote, was easily re-elected, as was Energy Minister Donald MacDonald, another prominent cabinet member considered to be in trouble.

As usual, the Liberals won the

lion's share of the 74 seats in French-speaking Quebec, the dependable power base. The Tories picked up a couple of seats there, but these gains were more than offset by Liberal victories in Quebec over the declining rightist Social Credit party.

NATO Unit Criticizes Dutch For Proposed Defense Cuts

(Continued from Page 1)

that "the Netherlands is a prosperous country," but that in recent years its defense expenditures have declined, both in relation to its gross national product and the national budget.

The committee said that if the proposed cuts were carried out, they will lead to a defense contribution far less than should reasonably be expected from a country with the resources of the Netherlands.

It noted that Dutch Defense Minister Henk Vredeling had given assurances that plans for reducing the "ready strength" of the army would be suspended until the conclusion of the East-West force reduction negotiations in Vienna.

In a passage intended to soften the impact of its criticism, the NATO committee said the allies welcomed the willingness of the Dutch government to continue consultation on all aspects of its defense plans after its white paper has been published.

But the committee urged the government to take the views of other alliance governments into "serious consideration."

The task of formally informing

the authorities in The Hague of the alliance's displeasure will fall to the NATO secretary-general, Joseph Luns, a former Dutch foreign minister.

Dutch Reject Criticism

THE HAGUE, July 9 (Reuters)—Dutch Defense Minister Vredeling tonight rejected the NATO criticism. He told a press conference that the Dutch decision to cut its armed forces and move from quantity to quality had not received the attention it deserved for the improvements contained in the plan.

Commenting on the NATO charge that the Dutch plans would "seriously weaken" NATO defenses, Mr. Vredeling said: "I deny this."

He added that a letter had been sent to the Dutch lower house outlining the reasons for rejecting the NATO criticism. "Looking at the plans in their totality, the government is convinced that the Netherlands will make a credible and proportional contribution to the alliance defense. This contribution can stand comparison with the other allies, both regarding defense ability and the financial aspect," the letter said.

Mrs. Klarsfeld Gets 2 Months For Attempt to Kidnap Nazi

(Continued from Page 1)

in the courtroom rose to their feet, singing "La Marseillaise." The scene outside the courtroom was thronged with demonstrators, many of them French and German survivors of concentration camps. They carried signs denouncing "the German travesty of justice" and demanding that Lischka rather than Mrs. Klarsfeld be tried.

Defining the Issue

The three-judge court, in rendering its decision, said that the only issue was whether Mrs. Klarsfeld had violated West German law by participating in an assault against Lischka.

In reading the court's opinion, presiding Judge Viktor de Somos-

keey characterized Mrs. Klarsfeld as a woman whose "ideals and good intentions" had been transformed by hatred into fanaticism. "The court," he said, had no choice other than to follow the law's "explicit instruction" that "no one has the right to imperil the rights of others."

He rejected the prosecution's recommendation that she be given a six-month suspended sentence but he reduced the two-month sentence by the 22 days she served in pretrial detention. And he indicated that if Mrs. Klarsfeld should appeal and give assurances of good behavior the court might change its mind about suspending the sentence.

Following the verdict, Mrs. Klarsfeld left for France with the court's permission to ponder a decision about appealing or returning to serve her sentence. There was some speculation that she might simply not come back to West Germany.

There was also considerable speculation about whether Chancellor Schmidt will be able to make good on his promise to get the agreement with France ratified by the Bundestag. Such a move could bring him into conflict with the Free Democratic party, the coalition partner of Mr. Schmidt's Social Democrats.

In the past, Democratic forces have argued that questions of war guilt should be forgotten on humanitarian grounds.

4 Jailed in Baltimore On IRA-Arms Charge

BALTIMORE, July 9 (AP)—Four men were sentenced here yesterday to six years in jail for having weapons illegally for the Irish Republican Army.

The four, who could have been sentenced to from 10 to 40 years, are: Klarnan McMahon, 36, of Silver Spring, Md.; Francis Larkin, 35, of Riverdale, Md.; and Henry Hilleck, 31, and James Conlen, 34, both citizens of Northern Ireland.

The men were convicted in late May on charges of obtaining 16 rifles and blasting caps, and of attempting to obtain machine guns and plastic explosives.

Tokyo Policy, Cabinet Seen Not Changing

Despite Vote Setback For Tanaka's Party

By Fox Butterfield

TOKYO, July 9 (NYT)—The ruling Liberal Democratic party's setback in Sunday's elections for the upper house of parliament continues a decade-long trend in which the conservatives have steadily lost popularity but have retained control of the government.

Leaders of the party said today that the mixed outcome probably would not result in any immediate changes in personnel or policy in Premier Kakuei Tanaka's cabinet. But Mr. Tanaka's chances to win re-election next year for another three-year term as party president, and thus as premier, appeared to have been jeopardized.

And in broader terms, the upper house results cast doubt on how long the Liberal Democrats can continue their quarter-century of dominance over both houses of the Diet (parliament). Elections for the lower house, where the real legislative power resides, are considered likely early next year.

Nearly complete returns showed that the Liberal Democrats emerged with 62 seats, or eight less than they held before the election. Sixty-three seats were required for the Liberal Democrats to hold a majority in the chamber. About 5 per cent of the seats in the 252-member upper house were up for election.

Without Endorsement

However, the figures are somewhat misleading, because two of the eight successful independent candidates were Liberal Democrats who ran without party endorsement and another was closely allied with the conservatives.

Added to the 64 seats the Liberal Democrats party already held in the other half of the upper house, the election gave the conservatives a slim majority of six, including the unendorsed pair and the party ally.

The LDP's percentage of the popular vote was even more disheartening for Mr. Tanaka, who had staked his prestige on the elections by intensive campaigning.

Under the complex system in which part of the candidates were elected from the nation at large and the others chosen by prefecture, the Liberal Democrats got only 39.5 per cent of the 21 million ballots cast for the local districts.

Points Lost

It was a drop of 4 1/2 percentage points from the 44 per cent they scored in the previous upper house elections, in 1971. It also contrasted badly with the 48 per cent they won in the last lower house elections, in 1972.

The conservatives' popular vote has been dropping since 1960, but seldom by more than a point or 2 at a time.

The LDP did manage to poll 44.3 per cent of the votes in the separate races for the nation at large. But socialists tended to discount those figures since the national candidates were largely well-known personalities, such as movie stars, labor union leaders, and writers, who were selected on an individual rather than a party basis.

Popular Vote

Among the opposition parties, surprisingly, only the Komeito, a clean government party that is the political wing of the militant Soka Gakkai Buddhist sect, and the independents improved their percentage of the popular vote.

The major issues in the election, which set a postwar record for voter turnout, were Japan's annual 25 per cent inflation rate, the highest in the industrialized world, and the nation's major corporations to raise millions of dollars in campaign funds and to force employees to vote for the conservatives.

The conservatives countered by appealing to voters to "defend free society" against the danger of "Communist dictatorship."

3 EEC Officials Admit Problems, Call for Progress

STRASBOURG, July 9 (Reuters)—The presidents of all three Common Market institutions appealed today to the community for efforts to achieve progress.

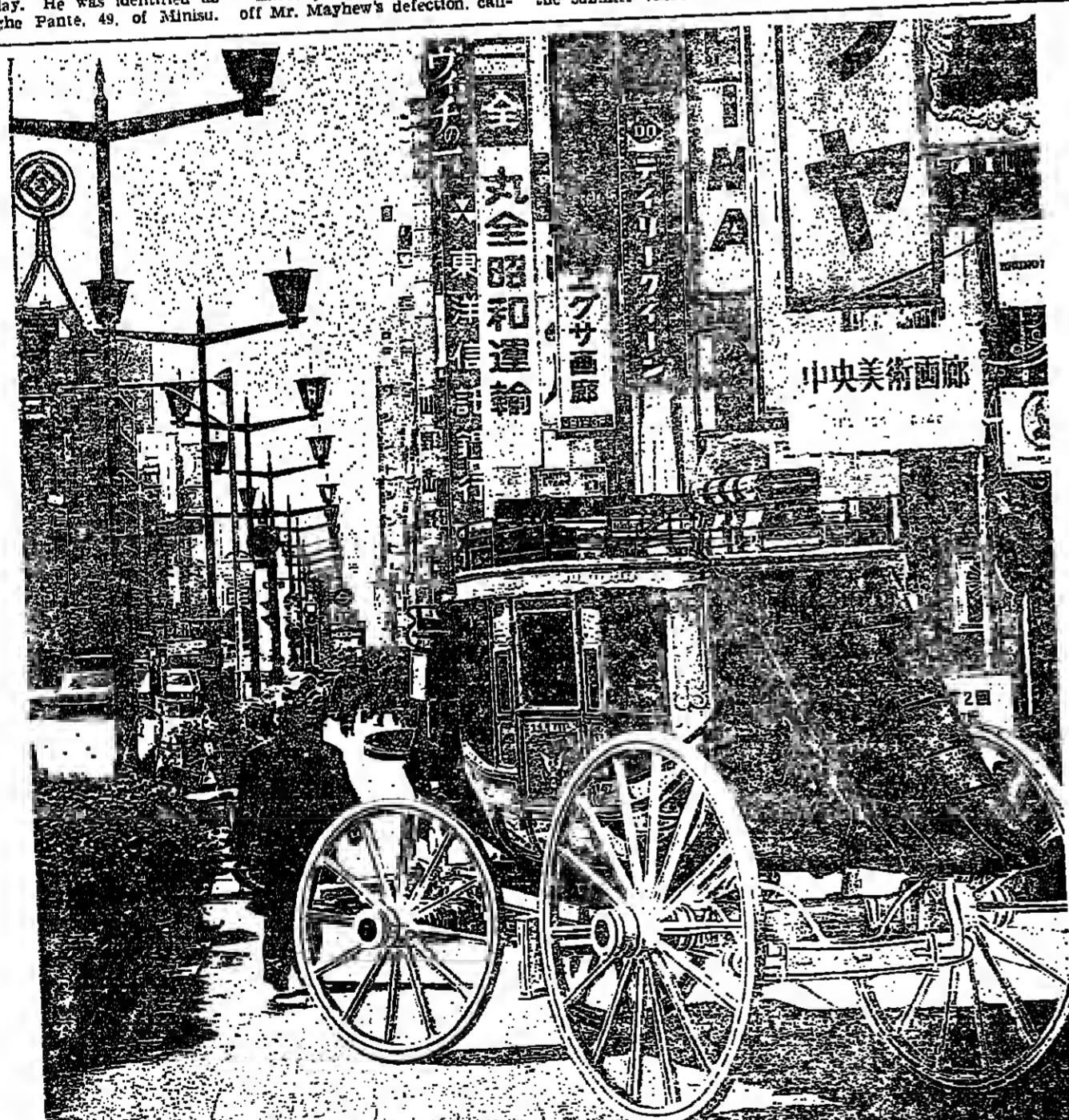
The three—French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues, current president of the Council of Ministers; François-Xavier Ortoli, head of the EEC Commission; and Cornelis Berkhout, the European Parliament chairman—were the first speakers in a special two-day parliamentary debate on the state of the community.

While all three agreed that there were formidable obstacles facing the community, they also said there were signs that the community was again on the move.

Mr. Sauvagnargues said the steel price increases for oil and raw materials had put severe pressure on the economies of the nine members, pressures that could be reduced only by working together.

Mr. Ortoli said the EEC was functioning better than it had a few months ago.

Mr. Berkhout said 1974 should be a year for Europe to catch up after the stagnation of the last 12 months.



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claims Prior Knowledge Ehrlichman Stands on Denial of Role in Ellsberg Break-In

WASHINGTON, July 9 (UPI)—Former presidential adviser John Ehrlichman said today that he had no prior knowledge of the burglary of Daniel Ellsberg's apartment.

After Mr. Ehrlichman finished his testimony, William French, an attorney who had briefly represented Ellsberg, said that Ellsberg and Mr. Young told him that Ehrlichman did not know of the burglary in advance.

"Did either (Ellsberg or Mr. Young) ever tell you that Ehrlichman had prior knowledge of the break-in or approved the break-in before it occurred?" William French, an associate of Ellsberg, asked Mr. Ehrlichman.

"No, they didn't," Mr. French said. "They told me he had no prior knowledge and did not authorize it."

Mr. Ehrlichman's testimony was part of a series of hearings on the Ellsberg break-in. The hearings are being held by the House Select Committee on Assassinations.

Mr. Ehrlichman testified that he had no prior knowledge of the burglary. He said that he had no contact with Ellsberg after the break-in.

Mr. Ehrlichman also testified that he had no knowledge of the fact that Ellsberg was a member of the Weathermen group.

Mr. Ehrlichman's testimony was part of a series of hearings on the Ellsberg break-in. The hearings are being held by the House Select Committee on Assassinations.



REMEMBERING—Pamela (right foreground) steaming across the finish line at Bolton Landing, N.Y., Monday to easily beat two other antique steam launches in an annual race on Lake George to commemorate the days of steamboating.

After Signing Accord in Madrid

Kissinger Takes Off for U.S. and Watergate

By Murray Marder

MADRID, July 9 (UPI)—U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger headed back to Washington today and was swept directly into the maelstrom of Watergate.

As Mr. Kissinger went through the final formalities here of his tour of Western European capitals, he did his best to appear undisturbed by Judge Gerhard Gesell's order for his appearance in U.S. District Court tomorrow morning.

Despite Mr. Kissinger's effort to display diplomatic impassivity, however, it was impossible for him to disguise his chagrin over the news he received this morning in London that he must appear as a defense witness in the White House "plumbers" trial.

Judge Gesell's decision inescapably underscored exactly what the Nixon administration, and Mr. Kissinger personally, were most anxious to dispel: any link between the Watergate-impeachment turmoil and the administration's conduct of its foreign policy.

Before leaving London early this morning, Mr. Kissinger was asked at Heathrow Airport what he intended to do about the order to appear as a witness in the trial of John Ehrlichman.

"I will appear," Mr. Kissinger dryly responded, adding, "I do not think it appropriate for me to make any other comment."

He acknowledged later that after hearing about the court order he had telephoned Carlyle May in Washington at 1 a.m. Mr. May used to be Mr. Kissinger's personal attorney, was later appointed State Department legal adviser, and now is under secretary of state for security assistance. Mr. May was designated by Mr. Kissinger.

Guards for Ford Again Rule Out Attack by Sniper

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—The Secret Service reaffirmed yesterday its belief that "heat expansion" broke a window in a police car in Vice-President Ford's motorcade in Dallas Saturday, but a spokesman for the car maker called this "highly unlikely."

The official of Chrysler Corp. said engineers virtually ruled out the heat theory and were inclined to agree with Texas authorities who attributed the incident to a rock.

"It wouldn't have to be a big one," said the Chrysler spokesman. "Even a BB could have done it."

The car, a 1974 Plymouth sedan owned by the Texas Department of Public Safety, was several places behind Mr. Ford's car in the motorcade when the driver's side window suddenly broke. Nobody was hurt. The temperature at the time was 92 degrees Fahrenheit.

Initially, there were fears that a sniper had fired on the motorcade. The Secret Service said yesterday that it had eliminated this possibility and considered the case closed. Investigation turned up no evidence of a bullet—or even a rock—inside the car.

2 Good Ways Not To Meet Nixon

WASHINGTON, July 9 (Reuters)—Vietnam war veterans seeking an audience with President Nixon today occupied a White House toilet and hijacked an elevator in the 55-foot Washington Monument and held it for more than an hour after forcing tourists and an attendant off at the top.

Veterans have been lobbying in Washington for more than a week for increased benefits, better medical care and more education grants.

Not a Marital Affair

WARSAW, July 9 (Reuters)—Under new regulations aimed at improving road safety in Poland, husbands may no longer teach their wives to drive.

Atlanta Police Get Order to Cover Up

ATLANTA, July 9 (AP)—Police Chief John Inman has ordered that officers arresting nude persons must obtain clothing for them before taking them to jail.

"If no clothing is available," Chief Inman wrote in the department's daily bulletin, "the arresting officer will call the rescue unit to the scene for the purpose of obtaining a disposable blanket to cover the person with before transporting the arrested person to jail or to the hospital."

High Court Asked to Bar Sirica in Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

action to yesterday's Supreme Court hearing, Mr. Warren said that Nixon was "quite satisfied" in the arguments before the Supreme Court.

After its three-hour hearing yesterday, the Supreme Court adjourned with no indication of when it will reach a decision. There was only one reference

2 Get 'Life' for Killing 9 in California Holdup

STOCKTON, Calif., July 9 (Reuters)—Two men who killed nine people in a robbery near Lodi, Calif., last November, were sentenced yesterday to life imprisonment.

The two men, Willie Steelman and Douglas Greider, face a hearing next week to determine if they will be extradited to Arizona, where they are charged with at least eight other murders.

Red-Led Union In Europe Group

BRUSSELS, July 9 (Reuters)—The European Trade Unions Congress today admitted Italy's largest trade union, which becomes its first Communist-led affiliate.

Informed sources said the ETUC Executive Committee voted 21 to 7, to admit the Italian General Confederation of Labor, which represents about 3.8 million workers. The main opposition came from unions in West Germany, Switzerland, Belgium and Luxembourg.

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During Nixon's Talks in Moscow

3 Disagreements Said to Block Missile Curb

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, July 9 (NYT)—President Nixon proposed in Moscow last week that both the United States and the Soviet Union limit the number of their missiles with multiple nuclear warheads and then phase out some of their land-based missiles with single warheads, according to government sources.

The proposal became the center of discussion at the summit meeting, the sources said, but the talks foundered when the two sides found themselves unable to agree on several points.

The areas of disagreement, the sources said, included the questions of how many missiles with multiple warheads should be allowed, what kinds of missiles could be readily fitted with such warheads and how many of the older land-based missiles should then be phased out.

"Real Parity" a Goal

In Moscow, Soviet sources said that the Kremlin rejected the proposal because it wanted "real parity" with the United States in strategic arms. Agreement was not reached, the sources said, because of a deadlock primarily over the number of missiles on which the Soviet Union would be permitted to install multiple warheads.

The U.S. proposal, according to the Washington sources, would have had the following effects:

- It would have involved small reductions in the numbers of missiles on both sides.
- The United States would have been left with several thousand multiple warheads it already has deployed. The Soviet Union could have started deploying its multiple warheads, but the total would have been well below the U.S. deployment.
- Nothing would have been done to curtail new U.S. or Soviet bomber and submarine programs.
- Both sides could have continued to improve the accuracy of their missiles.

Focus Was Narrow

Some U.S. officials said the focus of the Moscow talks was narrow because the Soviet leaders no longer expressed an interest in limiting other aspects of the arms race. Like the U.S. leadership, the officials said, the Russians have come to see the key to the future nuclear arm balance in an agreement on limiting multiple, independently targetable re-entry vehicles, or MIRVs.

"Each side put forward proposals to let it do what it was

U.S. Drops Count Against Reinecke

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—One of the three perjury counts against California Lt. Gov. Ed Reinecke was dismissed today by U.S. District Judge Barrington Parker at the government's request.

Mr. Reinecke is scheduled to go on trial on the other counts next Monday.

The government had alleged that Mr. Reinecke lied in hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee when he said he first discussed the possibility of bringing the 1972 Republican National Convention to San Diego in April, 1972.

Pamplona Bulls Hurt 12

PAMPLONA, Spain, July 9 (UPI)—About a dozen youths were bruised and cut, none seriously, in the "running of the bulls" today, the third day of the weeklong Fiesta of San Fermín, the police reported.

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WORTH PARIS

Cannabis Plants Seen as Answer to Paper Lack

LONDON, July 9 (Reuters)—A pot-smoker's dream—fields of waving cannabis plants—could be the answer to a world's paper shortage, according to a magazine here.

The Ecologist magazine recalls at hemp—the cannabis plant was until the middle of the 19th century one of the chief raw materials for paper along with flax and rag.

The magazine argues in its editorial that the replacement of wood pulp by hemp is vital to save the world's shrinking forests and meet the global demand for paper.

Hemp also makes a much stronger and more durable paper, the magazine says.

At present, hemp paper is extremely expensive, mainly because it is illegal to grow cannabis in most Western countries. According to Lester Kinsman, a U.S. scientist, four times more hemp than wood pulp could be produced on an acre of land.

Sealed Material Arguments Presented Before Judge Sirica on the President's Motion to Quash the Subpoena for the Tapes and Documents

Eight justices heard the arguments and will decide the case. Justice William Rehnquist dissented because he is a former assistant to Mr. Mitchell.

Sealed Material

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

3 in Cable Car Killed

BERGEN, Norway, July (UPI).—Three persons were killed and five injured today when a cableway up Ulrikken Mountain collapsed and a car rolled down the mountain. The dead were not identified.

Moroccan Bid For Sahara Is Renewed

Hassan Urges Spain Give Up Its Colony

RABAT, Morocco, July 9 (UPI).—King Hassan II said last night that Morocco will devote the year 1975 to the liberation of Spanish Sahara, southwest of Morocco.

The King, in a speech on Youth's Day, brought to a climax a recent diplomatic and press campaign devoted to the removal of Spanish control from Spanish Sahara, a colony that Morocco has demanded repeatedly for several years.

"This year will be a year of mobilizing, both inside the kingdom of Morocco and outside, to liberate the still occupied Moroccan territories," the King said in his speech broadcast throughout the kingdom.

Moroccan leaders yesterday summoned all ambassadors to inform them of Morocco's disapproval of Spain's plan to grant internal autonomy to the populations of the two districts of Spanish Sahara.

The King in his speech said Morocco was endangered by "the reaction of a puppet state" which he said would be a "permanent menace to the Moroccan people."

Appeal to Inhabitants

The King appealed to the 425 inhabitants of the area to be on guard against the consequences of the policy planned by Spain for the region.

King Hassan did not indicate whether Morocco would use diplomatic or military means to try to end Spanish rule. He said Morocco had made several approaches to Madrid "to find a peaceful solution to the problem, all in vain," but he expressed the hope of solving the question "by dialogue."

The King said Arab, Moslem and African countries supported Morocco's position "and the future will permit us to judge our friends and our enemies."

The territory of Spanish West Africa was divided into two and Spanish Sahara in January, 1975. In 1969, Imlil was returned to Morocco by Spain.

Spain continued to rule the 102,880-square-mile Spanish Sahara, on the northwest coast of Africa, consisting of two districts, Saguia el-Hamra and Rio de Oro, which is rich in phosphate deposits.

Moroccan Premier Ahmed Osman yesterday summoned ambassadors from the UN Security Council's member states to discuss Morocco's Sahara claims.

Fifty-five other ambassadors were called to confer with Hach Mohammed Sahlini, the temporary foreign minister, government officials said.

Chess Tourney Excludes Czech

SOLINGEN, West Germany, July 9 (AP).—Exiled Czech grandmaster Luděk Pachman was dropped yesterday from the Solingen international chess tournament following a boycott threat by ex-world titlist Boris Spassky, the organizers reported.

Spassky, a Russian grandmaster, and East German grandmaster Wolfgang Uhlmann told organizers they had been ordered by their national federations to quit the tournament if Pachman were allowed in.

A supporter of deposed Czech political reformer Alexander Dubcek, he was allowed to emigrate to West Germany in 1972.



RECORD CLAIMED—Lars Gierth of Houston holding his "Skyhook-8," a diesel-powered, radio-controlled model plane that remained airborne for 14 hours and 23 minutes Sunday night and Monday morning—claimed as an endurance mark for model airplanes.

Mexicans Await X-Rays to Find If Body Is Missing U.S. Consul's

HERMOSILLO, Mexico, July 9 (AP).—Mexican authorities are awaiting dental and bone X-rays from the United States to determine if a skeleton found near here is that of an American diplomat, John Patterson, missing more than three months.

The doctor in charge of identifying the remains, Laureano Sivrial, said there was a slight bone fracture of the right foot. Bone X-rays from Mr. Patterson's doctor in the United States were expected tomorrow, along with dental X-rays from Philadelphia, his home town.

Dr. Sivrial said that preliminary tests of the remains indicate that the person died about three months ago. The skull was crushed.

A gold ring found on the skeleton bore the initials JLP and AML. A U.S. Embassy source said Mrs. Patterson reported "she knows" the ring. Mrs. Patterson's maiden name was Andrea M. Latour. Mr. Patterson's middle initial is "S," according to U.S. officials.

There was no explanation why the ring, if it was Mr. Patterson's, would have a middle initial of "L."

Mr. Patterson was last seen March 23 as he left the U.S. Consulate in Hermosillo, where he was vice-consul in charge of agricultural affairs. A ransom note left at the consulate demanded \$500,000, according to U.S. government sources in Washington.

Iran to Pay Off \$1.5-Billion Debt Within a Year

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 9 (AP).—Iran says it plans to pay its debts to industrialized countries ahead of schedule in hopes of inducing them to give more aid to poor nations.

Within the next 12 months, Iran expects to repay \$1.5 billion to industrialized countries "before the allotted time for repayment," Iranian Ambassador Percy Hoveyda said in a letter to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim made public yesterday.

"It is hoped that the repayment of debts and future credits which may be extended to industrial countries, would increase the resources of those countries for further assistance to developing countries," he added.

Mr. Hoveyda's statements came in a reply to Mr. Waldheim's appeal for emergency aid to the countries worst hit by quadrupled oil prices. Iran, a major oil producer, has been enriched by the increases.

In another letter to Mr. Waldheim, New Zealand announced a \$5-million contribution over the next two years to a world fertilizer fund to be organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization.

Norway, in a note to Mr. Waldheim, said it would contribute an unspecified amount "in cash or in kind to the fertilizer pool."

Podgorny in Somalia

MOGADISHU, Somalia, July 9 (Reuters).—Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny today began talks here with Somali President Mohammed Said Barre on strengthening economic cooperation between the two countries.

As His Troops Retake Oudong

Lon Nol Asks Rebels to Talk 'Without Prior Conditions'

PHNOM PENH, July 9 (AP).—The Cambodian government today invited the insurgents to negotiate "without prior conditions" to find a solution to the present conflict.

Such negotiations, the government said, would be held "at a place and time agreeable to the two parties."

The peace bid was made as government troops recaptured the 17th-century royal capital, Oudong, encountering only scattered resistance from withdrawing insurgent troops.

The town, almost totally destroyed, had been the target of a two-month government drive North of Phnom Penh along Highway 5.

The appeal for peace, political sources say, was made without any prior contact with or commitment from the Khmer Rouge. It was issued by President Lon Nol at a meeting of military, political and religious leaders at his Phnom Penh residence.

The President said it is his hope the proposed dialogue with the rebels would lead to a ceasefire, withdrawal of all foreign troops from the country, unity and national reconciliation.

"All questions which divide the Khmers are subject to discussion," President Lon Nol told 100 assembled leaders.

Diplomatic and political figures were doubtful that the Khmer Rouge would accept the proposal for unconditional talks. A prominent Western diplomat said, "It is aimed more at putting the other side on the diplomatic defensive."

But another diplomat was more optimistic. "This could be a watershed statement," he said. "There are 'pegs' in peace negotiations, and this is the first 'peg'."

In his ten-minute speech, the Cambodian President said the insurgents' goal remains "to win a military victory," because "there remains no possibility for them to win in the political domain, because they have so deeply alienated themselves from the Khmer people in the regions they occupy."

As other Cambodian political figures and some diplomats have done in recent days, President Lon Nol said Khmer Rouge failures to achieve any major success in their dry-season offensive have led to a stalemate on the battlefield.

"Our troops have taken the initiative on several fronts, and they have made major progress," the President said in reference to a 5,000-man push north of Phnom Penh in the last month. "We can state that everywhere else our forces are containing the enemy with success."

In South Vietnam, meanwhile, heavy fighting erupted in the central lowlands, and government forces said 85 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were killed, the Saigon military command said.

A communiqué said Communist forces shelled and assaulted a government infantry battalion, numbering about 400 men, west of Buon Me, a town 180 miles northeast of Saigon.

The attack was repulsed by government forces with the help of artillery, the command said. It listed government casualties as 12 infantrymen killed and 32 missing.

Hanoi Troops in Laos
VIENTIANE, Laos, July 9 (Reuters).—Premier Souranna Phouma disclosed today that he was holding discussions with North Vietnamese about the withdrawal of North Vietnamese forces from Laos, Radio Vientiane reported.

The report coincided with police action to stop crowds of demonstrators from entering the National Assembly to sign a petition calling for withdrawal of North Vietnamese forces.

U.S. Poll Finds UN Rating Up, Despite Doubts

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP).—Pollster Louis Harris says a recent survey shows 78 per cent of those Americans polled think the United Nations is "worthwhile," but by a narrow 47-46 margin they gave the United Nations negative marks on "working for peace."

Mr. Harris said the survey, of 1,503 households across the United States, showed that backing for the UN has risen from a low point in 1970, when a 56 per cent majority gave an overall negative rating.

The new poll showed rejection by 39-18 per cent of Israel's charge that the UN is pro-Arab, and by 57-20 per cent of the charge by some UN opponents that "the United Nations generally works against the interests of the United States."

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Ending Ban Imposed in 1971

Bhutto Asserts U.S. Is Obligated To Give Pakistan Arms Aid

By James F. Clarity
RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, July 9 (NYT).—Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto said yesterday that the United States has an obligation to resume the shipment of arms to Pakistan.

Mr. Bhutto made it clear that he was accelerating his efforts to rearm this country with U.S. help. He said in an interview here that Pakistan was the only U.S. ally that was being denied arms.

"We are entitled" to arms, he said. "There is a legal obligation. Otherwise, the United States should renounce" the arms agreements it has signed with Pakistan.

Arms Banned in 1971
After Mr. Bhutto's visit last September to Washington, the White House said that President Nixon had decided not to relax an arms ban imposed during the India-Pakistan war in 1971.

The Prime Minister said yesterday that he was "not disgusted, not in a state of panic" about Washington's policy.

Mr. Bhutto said he felt that "sooner or later" Washington would "come to the correct position" on resuming arms deliveries. He declined to say whether he had received any indication when this might happen.

He did not directly relate to India his new call for arms. But, discussing U.S. policy in the Middle East, he said, "If Israel can jump it, surely India can jump it." Mr. Nixon promised Egypt nuclear power for peaceful purposes during his visit to the Middle East.

He said Pakistan needed to buy American arms because it was surrounded by nations that were arming themselves, including Egypt, Afghanistan and Iran.

India, the Prime Minister said, recently began to move large numbers of troops to the areas of Kashmir it controls. He said

the movements did not indicate that there would be a military clash between India and Pakistan, but that New Delhi might be preparing to make a political move there.

Mr. Bhutto said that he was aware that there was strong support for India among U.S. politicians, but added that "no president of the United States has to seek election in India. India is in no position to quarrel with the United States."

He said that Pakistan sought weapons for "a credible defense, a credible deterrent." The Soviet Union gives India \$2 to \$3 billion in arms. Pakistan is an ally of the United States. Why should India get upset? If Pakistan receives arms from the United States?

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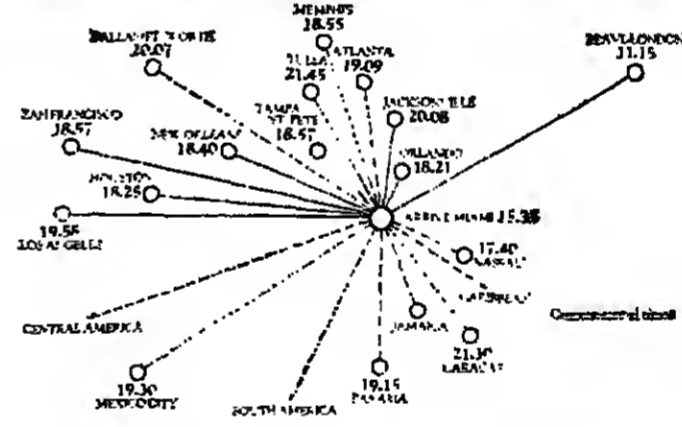
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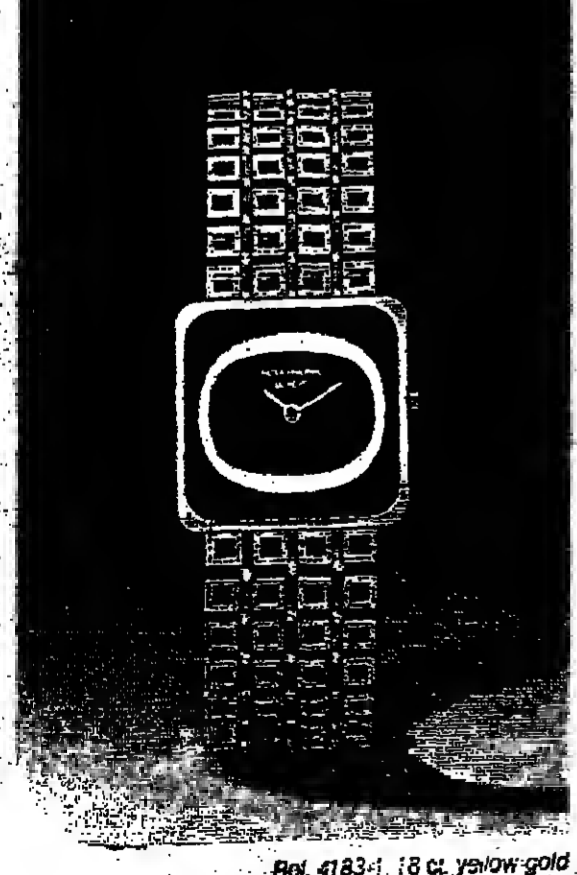
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Canada's 'Vital Process'

In a world where democratic governments have become increasingly paralyzed by a polarized electorate, there was more than national significance in Pierre Elliott Trudeau's thanks to the Canadian people for making the election "such a vital process for us." For Canada to have obtained, in this time of global uncertainty, when it has itself so many capacities for division, a government which can genuinely claim national leadership, is good for Canada and a model for other states.

To be sure, Mr. Trudeau has a very general mandate because he waged a very generalized campaign. Inflation was a great Canadian concern (as it is in all countries). Mr. Stanfield, the drily uninspiring Progressive Conservative leader, proposed a head-on attack upon inflation, with a freeze on incomes and prices, followed by controls. Mr. Lewis, the stormy head of the socialist New Democratic party, concentrated on prices, and the multi-national corporations. Mr. Trudeau denied that there was any easy answer to a global problem and asked for a vote of confidence in his party and himself. And he got it.

No one expected him to—at least on the scale of 16 seats more than the combined opposition and seven more than an absolute majority in Ottawa. And there will be much analysis of all the factors, economic, ethnic and in terms of personality, which brought the great surprise. But the fact remains

that Mr. Trudeau swept the most populous provinces of Canada—Quebec and Ontario; made gains in the Maritimes, and even recaptured some seats in the Far West. Conservative strength remains in the Prairie provinces; the strength of the NDP has been almost halved (Mr. Lewis was defeated in his own constituency) and the populist Social Credit party is weakened in its present citadel, Quebec. Canada can be governed on a national scale.

It will not be easy. Canadian federalism is loose by modern standards; the provinces have more autonomy than U.S. states, and the subjects of division remain many and serious. Although muted during the campaign, the question of the "French fact"—especially as it relates to bilingualism—is far from resolved. And Canada develops a national resources policy when the provinces assert so much authority over, say, oil from Alberta, or minerals, timber and water power in British Columbia? Then there are relations with the United States, about which there is a generally defensive acceptance of Canadian nationalism in Canada, but one which varies in intensity and specifics across the continent.

Nevertheless, Mr. Trudeau has a mandate, and a majority to make it work in Ottawa. He is not, as was the case after the 1972 elections, forced to seek support from a minor party for every step, and can create a policy. For that, Canada—and its neighbor to the south—can be grateful.

Rebuff for Mr. Tanaka

Japan's voters have administered an unexpectedly sharp setback to Prime Minister Tanaka and the Liberal-Democratic government in a record turnout for elections to the Upper House of the Diet. This is the major significance of the voting even if final returns give the ruling party, in office for the last quarter-century, a slim majority in the 252-seat House of Councillors.

Despite an inflation rate pushing 25 per cent annually, the highest in any industrial country, Mr. Tanaka had hoped to increase his party's nine-seat majority in the Upper House. His chances looked better after four opposition parties failed to agree on a common slate of candidates. As it turned out, each of the three biggest opposition groups—the Socialists and Communists on the left and the Buddhist Komeito—scored modest gains.

Voters evidently were provoked not only by Mr. Tanaka's failure to curb inflation but

by the lavish financial support provided for Liberal-Democratic candidates more openly than ever before by Japan's big corporations. Concern about environmental problems, exacerbated by the country's rapid industrial development, and about the government's potential threat to freedom of press and assembly may also have contributed to Mr. Tanaka's losses.

The Liberal-Democrats retain a comfortable majority in the House of Representatives, where the real parliamentary power resides, but the results of Sunday's vote for the upper chamber will jeopardize Mr. Tanaka's plans to run next spring for a new three-year term as party president, and thus as prime minister. In any event, the Japanese have demonstrated the health of their 27-year-old democracy system with a voter turnout of 73 per cent, a record for Upper House elections.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Science Gap

From the energy crisis to Soviet MIRV multiple warhead missiles, the United States today is confronted by a plethora of dangers that with foresight might well have been headed off. Failure to perceive the true dimensions of these threats and to act upon them in time reflects, in part, the absence of an effective system for funneling top-grade scientific advice directly and quickly to the White House.

The system of a Presidential Science Adviser with direct access to the Chief Executive—aided by an Office of Science and Technology and a broad-based advisory committee drawn from the nation's most eminent researchers and engineers—was initiated by President Eisenhower after the Sputnik scare of 1957. It was expanded by President Kennedy, fell into disuse toward the end of the Johnson administration, and was eventually abolished by President Nixon.

Questions of armament and disarmament, which dominated the work of the President's science advisers in the Eisenhower administration, were turned back to the Pentagon, the Atomic Energy Commission and the Central Intelligence Agency. Civilian science problems were relegated to the National Science Foundation, whose chief lacks direct access to the President.

Would the United States, given better scientific advice to Mr. Nixon, have rushed ahead with MIRV multiple warheads—which it invented and which now endanger the United States—deploying more than 5,000 before opening serious negotiations

with the Russians on MIRV limitations? Would not action have been undertaken years ago to deal with the energy, food and transportation shortages that have been long predicted and are now upon us? No one can be sure that the scientists would have been more far-seeing than other policymakers or that the President would have taken their advice, but the chances would certainly have been improved.

The need for an "early warning" system on science-related policies is one of the major arguments for revival of high-level science advisory machinery in Washington. It is the view urged on the President by a blue-ribbon panel named by the National Academy of Sciences to study the problem.

The panel, headed by Dr. James Kilgus, former president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, proposes creation of a three-man council for science and technology with a policy role similar to that of the Council of Economic Advisers. Its chairman, with direct access to the President, would be a member of the Domestic Council, could attend meetings of the National Security Council, advise the secretary of state on foreign policy matters affected by scientific considerations, work closely with the Office of Management and Budget in setting priorities for the government's vast research expenditures and make an annual public report. This is one of the reforms of the Washington administration that is urgently needed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Makarios and the Greeks

If Makarios gets rid of the Greek agents who prop up his Enosis enemies, that should give Turkish Cypriots more courage to negotiate for themselves, not jerk nervously every time Ankara pulls a string. In any case, the Greeks have played all manner

of dirty tricks and richly deserve their comeuppance. Cyprus, however, is always more complex than it looks: Witness Makarios's reluctance publicly to abandon the idea of union with Greece no matter how much he rails at the traitors and murderers of the present regime.

—From The Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

July 10, 1899
PARIS—According to the Figaro, Captain Dreyfus yesterday asked to have made the uniform of a captain of artillery, which he wishes to wear when he appears before the court-martial. The master tailor of the 7th Regiment of Artillery is going to make one for him. Captain Dreyfus was brought back to France, from the Ile du Diabie, as his case is being re-examined.

July 10, 1924
NEW YORK—Mr. John W. Davis, of West Virginia, former United States Ambassador in London, was nominated by the National Democratic Convention today as its candidate for President. The nomination came by acclamation on the 103rd ballot, after the bitter fight and the most protracted struggle that has ever shaken the national convention of any party in America.



A Highly Dangerous Smell

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—President Tito of Yugoslavia is now in Bucharest conferring with Nicolae Ceausescu, his Romanian colleague, and although—as neighbors, unorthodox Communists, and highly independent-minded leaders—they are always interested in each other, this time they have more than usual to discuss. The main burden of their colloquy: What to do in a time of troubles?

Curiously ominous signs have cropped up this spring. First a rumor appeared in Vienna that the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact was contemplating an invasion of Yugoslavia (presumably when the 82-year-old Tito dies) called "Plan Polaris." This rumor foresaw an attack by Czechoslovakian and Soviet troops, heading southward across Austria, whose territory would be violated.

To me this sounds like blatant nonsense because at the very least it would smother East-West détente, to which Brezhnev is committed, and at the probable worst it could touch off World War III. Nevertheless, Marshal Yakubovskiy and General Shere-menko, Russian Numbers 1 and 2 of the Warsaw Pact, have been conferring in Moscow in a series of conferences with local commanders and defense ministers.

Into Bulgaria

Most important perhaps was an unscheduled visit to Bucharest by Yakubovskiy. Following this the Romanians (who are themselves no slouches at rumor-mongering) put out the report that Moscow was demanding extraterritorial rights to a corridor leading through the Roumanian Debouda (a place on the Black Sea) connecting the Soviet Ukraine with Bulgaria.

All this talk has touched off speculation that the Russians want to move troops into Bulgaria (where they have none). Todor Zhivkov, the Sofia boss, refused last March to do so, but refrigerated idea of incorporating Bulgaria into the U.S.S.R.

Nowadays one knows—especially in the traditional Balkan land—that it is not always necessary that where there's smoke there's fire. Yet, silly as they sound, one should not dismiss such rumors offhand.

To begin with, Moscow still smarts at the memory of Tito's brave stand, starting in 1948, when he rejected Soviet hegemony. Many Russian leaders wish to regain control of Yugoslavia—especially now, since the loss of Egyptian naval facilities in Suez makes Belgrade's Adriatic bases even more valuable to a weakened Soviet Mediterranean fleet.

Gained Credence

Moreover, the West has assumed for a long time that, when the redoubtable Tito dies, Moscow will seek in one or another way to curtail this heretofore Communist nation back to orthodoxy and the Warsaw Pact. This assumption gained credence in 1968 after the Russians forcibly seized Czechoslovakia.

Yet the U.S.S.R. certainly would like to reaffirm its dominance over Yugoslavia, thus gaining Adriatic outposts, a military border with NATO Italy (already in the midst of crisis) and outflanking neutral Austria and pro-Chinese Albania. Moreover, were Yugoslavia to return to the Soviet fold, that would mean an end to any independence of view in Romania, which would then be totally surrounded.

Washington is fully alert to the problem and—in no uncertain terms—has cautioned Moscow to lay off, warning that pressure would promptly produce "serious trouble" with the United States. The question is, will the Kremlin wholly believe this? After all, the only Western response to the 1968 rape of Czechoslovakia was a not-too-loud "Be on your feet."

The very least the West should do, given the new suit of Balkan danger—and, anyway, given the certainty that, although histori-

cally immortal, Tito is physically mortal—is to draw up allied contingency responses in case of trouble.

One of these must without question include diplomatic pressure on Turkey and Greece to end their bickering over offshore oil. Moreover, as far as Greece alone is concerned, it must be prodded back to the regular and more liberal form of government which the alliance club expects of its members.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Nixon Case Moving to a Crunch

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—With the oral arguments before the Supreme Court completed and the parade of witnesses before the House Judiciary Committee coming to an end, the case of Richard Nixon is moving inexorably toward its first real climax: The House vote on impeachment.

No one knows what the outcome of that vote will be, for it depends on the weight of the evidence the committee has still to assemble in coherent fashion. But the political ramifications of the pending decision are beginning to come into clear focus.

If the House votes to impeach Mr. Nixon, there would be little need to revise the widespread predictions of significant Democratic gains in the November election. In truth, those predictions are premised on an unfavorable verdict against the President.

But suppose the House goes the other way? Suppose there are few Republican defections and that enough Democrats cross the line to exonerate Mr. Nixon of every charge leveled against him by the Judiciary Committee in its expected bill of impeachment? Legally, that would be the end of the matter. The cloud over Mr. Nixon's future would disappear and he could go back to being a full-time president. Congress could go back to legislating. Messrs. Dow, Jenner and St.

Clair could return to their law firms.

But politically, the fireworks would be starting, for anyone can see that a drop as great as Watergate itself would begin no more than 24 hours after the House refused to vote impeachment.

The first reaction would probably be a wave of reexaminations within the House itself—with the anti-impeachment majority last- ing out against the Judiciary Committee members for spending \$15 million and uncoupled thousands of man-hours to produce an indictment so weak that the House itself would not sustain it.

But that reaction would be a passing ripple compared to the tidal wave of public sentiment that would sweep over the Congress if the House voted against impeachment.

Mr. Nixon's spokesmen have already made the accusation that the impeachment investigation ordered by the Democratic leadership last October is nothing but a partisan assault on the integrity of the presidential office. If the Judiciary Committee were repudiated by a majority of the 248 Democrats and 187 Republicans in the House—no matter in what proportions—the White House charge would surely have been proven to the public's satisfaction. The President's supporters in the country would cry vengeance.

Letters

Issue of Ethics

It is a matter of contention to certain individuals that if we close our eyes long enough and hard enough, those things which are least pleasant or more apt to make us squirm in our seats will eventually resolve as of themselves.

It is this most convenient attitude of "benign neglect" that these same people would have the press adopt in order to tune down—or off—the Watergate volume. I, for one, will continue to count on our newspaper for complete and objective coverage on all matters pertaining to Watergate, for above and beyond an issue of politics, it has evolved into one of ethics.

M. L. RONGATO.

Paris.

Palestinians

Walter Sheldon (Letters, June 29) obviously considers himself a good friend of Israel. By describing Israel as a "client state," however, he tries to perpetuate the ugly cold-war myth that Israelis are pro-Western "goodies" and Arabs pro-Russian "baddies"—leaving aside the Palestinians who for Mrs. Golda Meir and too many others simply do not exist.

To encourage Israeli "hawks" to imagine that the Palestinians will somehow simply disappear is to be a false friend to the Jews of Palestine. In 1917 the Arabs formed 92% of the population of Palestine, as late as 1945 more than two-thirds, and suffering have intensified rather than diminished a sense of nationhood. This is a fact whether we like it or not. Unless their rights and aspirations are recognized there will be wars at regular intervals with ever increasing stakes. Let us not forget that Russia as well as the United States has com-

mitments in the Middle East. Jews in Palestine should reflect that if the United States is faced with the alternative of Armageddon or the abandonment of its "client state" it may well flinch.

Would they not be better advised to accept the idea of negotiations with "terrorists" or "resistance heroes" if you prefer the other side of the coin, recognizing that the Palestinians have claims just as the Jews of Palestine cannot simply be made to go away? Any resulting settlement would involve immense concessions by both sides but it would be better than the present ostrich policy which seems to consider wars at five-year intervals an acceptable risk.

A great deal of Western support for Israel derives from a guilt complex because we failed to prevent the genocidal holocaust of the Nazi years. The policy we should have followed was to allow unlimited immigration to Western Europe and the United States. Instead we tried to save our conscience at the expense of the Palestinian Arabs. History will not forgive us.

ROBERT SWANN.

Paris.

Proportion

There have been some startling changes since 1900—such as two world wars, the overthrow of the Czar, development of Communism, the shrinkage of the British Empire, a communications revolution with planes and satellite TV, and atomic weapons. Meantime our (expensive) elected Leader recently announced in Brussels that "...the changes in the last five years have been the most profound in this century." What a splendid sense of proportion! RUSSELL M. PELTON.

Brussels.

Kissinger Proposal

A Debate in the Dark

By Flora Lewis

LONDON—The shape and the problems of the developing U.S. debate on nuclear arms agreements with the Soviet Union have begun to emerge as Secretary of State Henry Kissinger toured Western Europe presenting his version of what happened at the Moscow summit meeting.

As they listened, many West European diplomats candidly admitted that the subject is just too technical for them to absorb. A difficult Americans are bound to share.

Kissinger feels that there should be a national debate on the philosophy underlying America's strategic plans, just as he has been eager to engage the Russians on the nature of the problems behind the arms race. But as long as the technicalities of the Soviet and American positions remain secret, as they now can—actual debate is expected to be not only hard to understand, but imprecise in content. The facts, even when available, are hard to sort out.

When Kissinger tries, for example, to refute Sen. Henry M. Jackson's charge that he left a dangerous loophole in the existing interim agreement signed in 1972, many people say he loses them in technicalities about the difference in the kind of missiles that can be put aboard modern nuclear submarines and older diesel submarines, or about the relationship between warheads and missiles.

Lack of Data

Even experts not privy to the secret preparations for the talks with the Soviet Union say they have trouble following the arguments about "megatonnage equivalence" and "breakthrough figures," for example, because

needed statistical information is not available.

When these issues are discussed in general terms, as they usually are in public, even experts say there is no way to measure what effect specific proposals would really have on U.S. security. This has reportedly resulted in disagreement within the U.S. leadership about only about what kind of pact would be safe for the United States, but also what should be the yardstick for measuring safety.

And when the issues are discussed in terms of the available partial figures about numbers of missiles and warheads and future, untested weapons, the point of how to escape the danger of nuclear war is also prevented the yearning for "absolute security from consuming all else seems to get lost.

Confusion can often stem from the top. Kissinger has spoken out against the tendency of military leaders in both Washington and Moscow to suppose that the generals on the other side are getting all they want and that their own side must run twice as fast to keep up. He regards this view of each other as a distortion, almost Orwellian.

Exchanges Vowed

Kissinger has, in fact, confirmed that last week was the start of a 10-year agreement because it would have been too ominous to propose the date of George Orwell's "1984," a story about a future totalitarian regime.

The dilemma produced by secrecy and technical complexity, forcing either judgment by ignorance or floundering in detail, was somewhat eased for Soviet and U.S. officials as a result of the Moscow summit talks. Some information was exchanged and further exchanges were pledged.

But many of the agreements reached in Moscow could obscure, rather than aid, future nuclear debate.

For example, two agreements on dismantling or redeploying nuclear weapons covered under the existing interim treaty went into great detail but were kept secret.

Kissinger said this was at the request of the Russians. Their reason for being willing to share sensitive nuclear secrets with the men who "committ" the rival superpowers, but not with the world at large, is believed to be Kissinger's refusal to allow its "public" release on the facts of nuclear life.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy recently asked the Russians to make public the principles of their nuclear strategy so as to help dispel suspicion in the West. He said the Russians told him their own people would not understand the drive for détente if discussions of nuclear rivalry and the arms race were also put before them.

The protocol on the pact limiting underground and sea tests, signed at the summit meeting, was another example of the sharing of nuclear affairs among Soviet and U.S. officials, but not publicly.

The agreement provides for an exchange of information on the underground testing sites each country uses to perfect its warheads, including geographical and geographical details.

The purpose of exchanging this hitherto secret information is to enable each side to monitor tests conducted by the other without crossing national borders, and thus to make sure that the threshold limiting underground tests to a yield of 150 kilotons has not been violated.

The agreement to limit the deployment of anti-ballistic missiles responds for mutual enforcement to the same campaign to allow each side will be the other collect certain secrets. The effective guarantee is provided by each side not to interfere with the other nation's security.

Such agreements provide secrets between opposing generals and their political commanders. But they also keep them inaccessible to public evaluation and debate.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The City of Watches

By Jeffrey Robinson

NEVA (HT). The Germans insist they invented them in the 14th century. The Duke of Milan ordered one made some years before that. The French they were producing them before the Italians. What the case, the Swiss did not close to inventing the watch. They simply point out they have more than made or their late start about 1560, an has been marking time centuries. Astronomical clocks first used in China in 2000 Sundials showed up in 600 B.C. Then came the timer, clepsydra water clock, and even time-telling oil lamps.

The mechanical clock made its appearance at the beginning of the 14th century," according to Dante Gibertini, the 94-year-old curator of this city's museum, Le Musée de l'Horlogerie. "It was a first in the hour glass. Instead of oil or fluid pouring through an opening to mark a time period, weights and gravity substituted. Nearly two centuries later, someone replaced weight with a spring and a watch."

He says that, at first, watches were strictly a rich man's folly. They were too expensive for anyone, as each one had to be created to order. I have seen whether people who bought watches in those days were truly interested in the time of or rather in owning a luxury piece of jewelry. I can only see the latter, because that's what watches were then, jewelry.

Portraits of Buyers

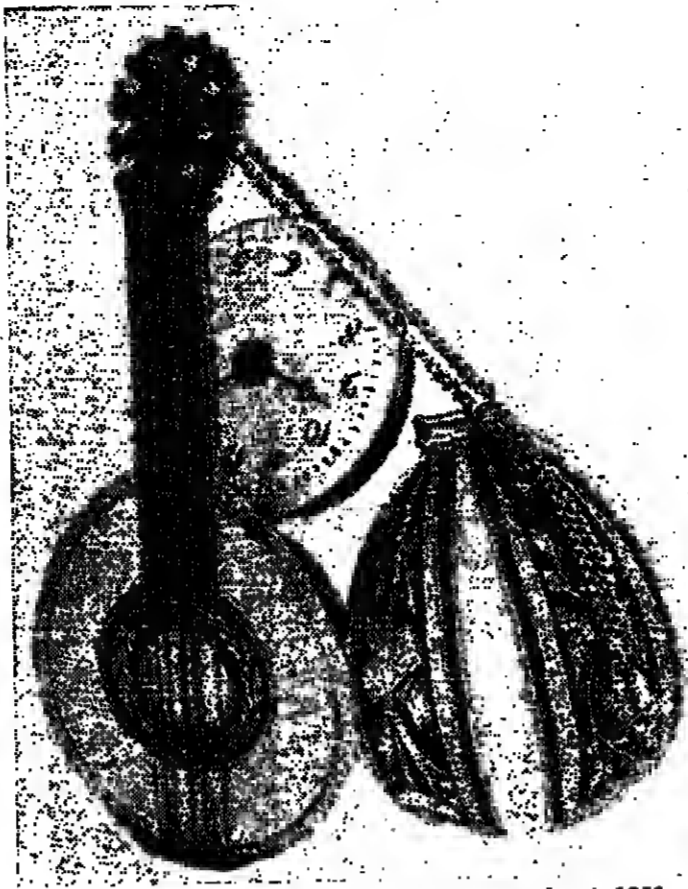
These jewelry pieces in the museum are extraordinary, with painted scenes and portraits. They are most likely of the 18th century. Some have cases the shape of animals with birds inside that pop up as you open the watch. Some are cold inlaid along the edges with pearls circling the tops.

It took a while, Mr. Gibertini said, "but eventually, watches became reliable timepieces as well. And I firmly believe that was the significant contribution of the Swiss watchmaker. Swiss craftsmen were the first to insist on accuracy, as



Enamelled watch in the form of a mandolin — made in Geneva about 1850.

energized quartz, dividing seconds into 3,192 vibrations. The little old, gray-haired, Swiss watchmaker has given way to a new breed of white lab-coated craftsmen. But just look around. These days it's a rare person who doesn't have a watch. We've come a long way, since the days



when watches were strictly for decoration."

Yet, notes the man who has spent more than 65 years writing about and working with watches, "It's rather funny that the most significant thing to happen to watches had little if anything to do with them as watches. Mass

production wasn't as important a turning point as what happened in 1910. That's got to be one of the most important dates in watch history. Most people never even think of it, but that's the year someone first took his time piece out of his pocket and strapped it onto his wrist."

PARIS FILMS

'Un Homme Qui Dort'—Arresting Experiment

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, July 9 (HT).—"Un Homme Qui Dort" has been awarded the 1974 Jean Vigo prize, named for a pioneer in French experimental cinematography, who died 40 years ago. God knows whether Vigo would have agreed with the reviewers who have been so deeply impressed with this new film, directed by Georges Perec and Bernard Queyenne. As an experiment, it certainly qualifies.

While taking his last exam, a student begins to doubt the necessity of his plans and activities and goes into a sort of hibernation. He stops seeing friends and speaking to acquaintances or writing to anyone and limits his life to the essentials. He dresses, he eats, he drinks Nescafé, reads not books but only Le Monde, and goes on long, solitary walks—neutral actions devoid of meaning. The only thing that matters to him is his indifference and emptiness. This he expresses by trudging the wide, empty streets of Paris at night, boarding the Metro and buses at random and by frequenting cheap movie houses. He follows a perfectly balanced orbit between his garret and the city until he finds how limited this dreary, drastic program is, neutral indifference awakening a nervous anxiety. At the end he realizes that one cannot live "out" of time and "out" of the world and he undertakes the painful task of readjusting himself to the land of the living. No man is an island is the muted theme here.

It is a one-man show, with Jacques Spieser, a sad-faced young actor, mutely gazing at the camera as he fidgets about his bleak quarters, is justified in the Metro or pounds the pavements. The action is silent throughout, with the voice of a woman—consciousness is feminine in French—commentating. She never stops talking, speaking to him, but failing to explain him fully to us. One concludes that he is a manic depressive. His withdrawal appears to stem from pathological languor rather than the desire for lonely philosophical contemplation. He would banish it, seems, all thoughts from his mind and operate only as a morose automaton. Such a case is of clinical interest, but it scarcely constitutes a sympathetic protagonist and one wearies of his dismal game.

Distress Signal

The technique of voice-over narration is almost inevitably a distress signal, denoting that the director is hard put to dramatize his material. In this instance, however, despite its constant presence, the voice-over does not clarify the proceedings sufficiently. We learn that the central and sole character is 25 and a useless bit of information—that he has 29 teeth, but we are told nothing of his origins, his family, his past, or the life from which he is so desperately trying to escape. Nor can he be counted as a representative of modern youth for he is too much the lone wolf, the defiant individualist, the sworn enemy of the herd, to be

a symbol of a generation. His pictured bewilderment, only partially explained, bewilders the spectator.

Some will find the slowness of this film intolerable as others will admire its uncompromising severity. "Un Homme Qui Dort" is insistently of one piece, the photography of Paris is stark black-and-white, reflecting the gloom that haunts the isolated hero. As an experiment, it is arresting and it will be widely discussed. An English-speaking version—with Shelley Duvall speaking the text: it is recited in French by Ludmilla Mikael—has already been prepared. Thanks to the missing links, the film teases rather than satisfies, but it is one of the most striking of recent French films. It is being shown twice nightly at 8:15 and 10:15 at Le Seigne-Cinema.

The Soviet film, "Monologue," seen at the 1973 Cannes Festival, is now on view at La Clef and the Bibliotheque in Russian with French subtitles. The screenplay is a soap-opera about a renowned scientist whose private affairs have gone awry. His wife has left him in the early stages of their marriage, but he is consoled in his old age by the return of his daughter. The direction is heavy-handed, resulting in the action moving at a lagging pace, but, like so many recent Russian motion pictures, it is distinguished by the fine quality of its acting: Mikhail Goussky as the resigned man of science, Margarita Terekhova, as his faithless wife and Marina Neelova, the Cordelia to his Lear, contribute performances of exceptional persuasion.

Vucente Minnelli will be honored at the Avignon Festival which begins Sunday with a showing of all the films he has directed, 32 to date. The Hollywood director, a favorite in France, will attend the opening performance and has requested that the series start with his most cherished work, "The Band Wagon."

The "Paris en Films" season will have its premiere in the Pavillon de Marsan of the Louvre on July 11 at 8:30. The initial program will be composed of Georges Méliès' "Paris 1888," the Kahn collection, "Paris 1928," "La Libération de Paris" edited from German newsreels of the Nazi retreat from the capital; "Modern Style a Paris" by Georges Franju; and a formerly unseen film by the Lumiere brothers. Jean Wiener will be at the piano to accompany the silent films.

NEWPORT IN NEW YORK

Festival Ends on Profitable Note

By John S. Wilson

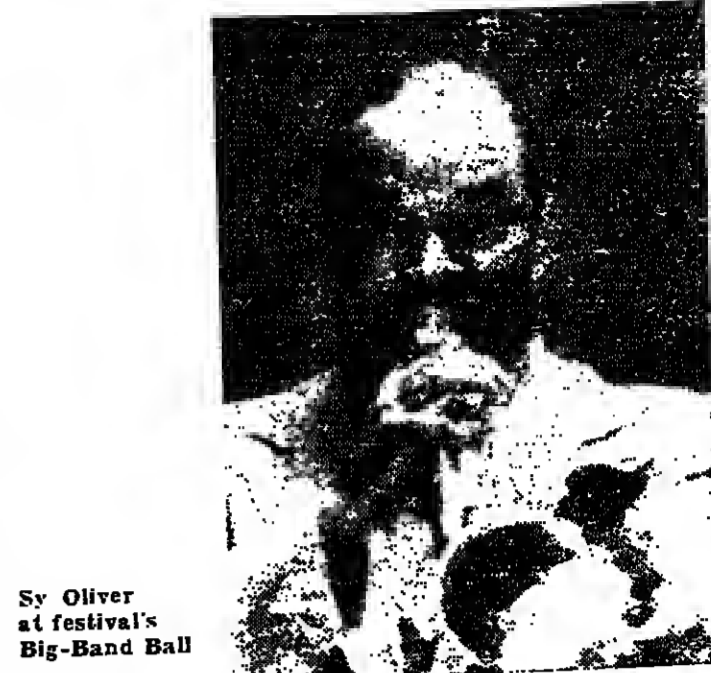
NEW YORK, July 9 (NYT).—The longest, most successful (in financial terms) Newport Jazz Festival in the 21-year history of the series came to an end Monday with a free, midday concert at the Lincoln Center Fountain Plaza by Kid Thomas's Preservation Hall Jazz Band. The concert, originally intended to be part of the series of free afternoon concerts held last week at Forham University, could not be scheduled at that time. It was presented Monday instead as what George Wein, producer of the festival, called "a thank-you concert" for those who attended the festival, which ended its regular programming Sunday night. The concert extended the festival from 10 days to 11, making it the longest since the series was started with a two-day affair in Newport in 1954.

The traditional New Orleans Jazz of the Preservation Hall added a touch of balance to a festival which had given relatively little hearing to the older forms. With Kid Thomas providing a crisp, biting lead on trumpet, Emmanuel Sayles giving the group a strong driving beat with his banjo and Charlie Hamilton stomping merrily every time he got a piano solo, the group ran a gamut from traditional blues and old pop tunes ("June Night") was a favorite to such "modern" material as Glenn Miller's hit, "In the Mood," which they approached in a surprisingly slow and stately manner.

Wiping Out Losses

This concert wound up a festival which, for the first time since it moved to New York in 1972, will show a substantial profit—between \$400,000 and \$150,000, according to Wein. This will wipe out the loss of more than \$150,000 incurred by the festival last year. In its first year in New York, 1972, it broke even.

Of the festival's 32 indoor events this year, 15 were com-



Sy Oliver at festival's Big-Band Ball

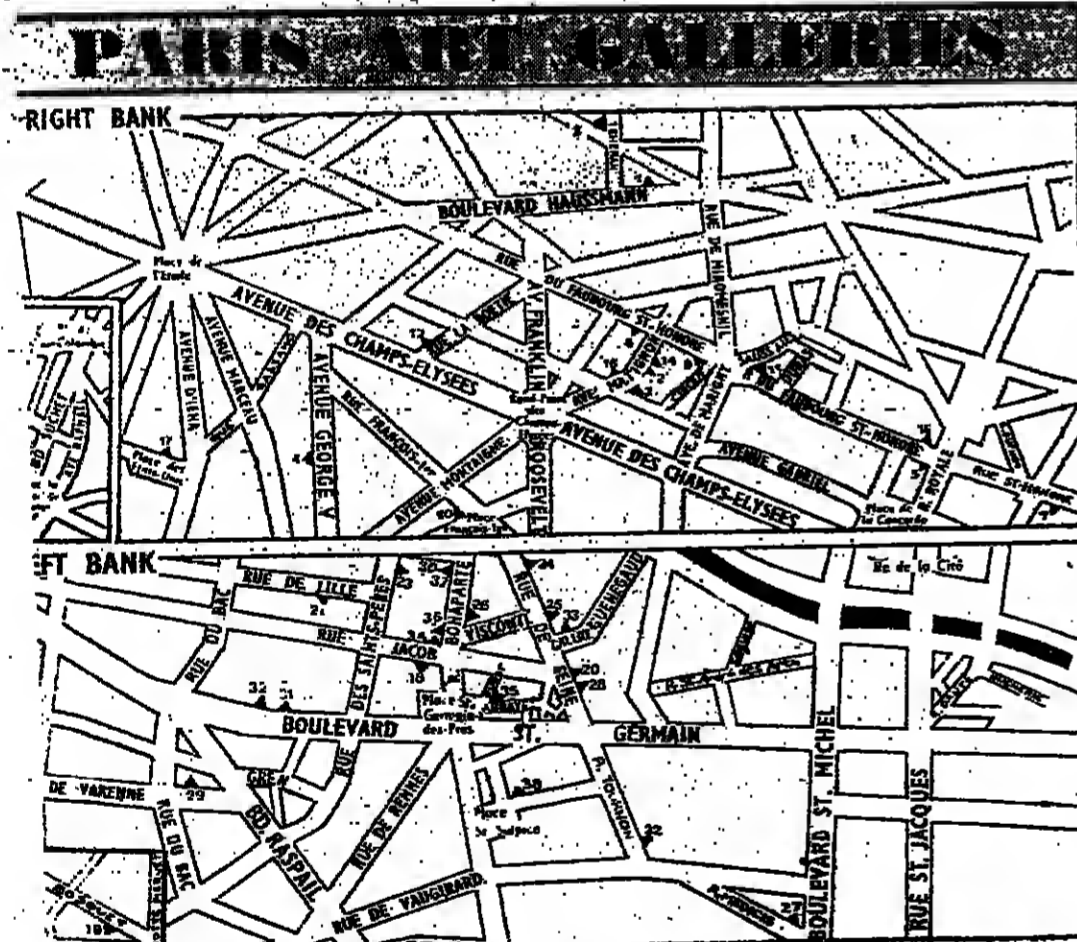
pletely sold out and another six were close to capacity. Eight concerts played to houses that were little more than half full and only three drew less than half a house. The boat rides with jazz hands on a Staten Island ferry, a perennial favorite, were extremely popular.

The Sell-Outs

From the point of view of attendance, there were only two unqualified disasters at this year's festival—a program of contemporary and avant-garde jazz called "Music of the New Breed" and a concert of the music of two big bands of the past, McKinney's Cotton Pickers and Tommy Dorsey's orchestra. Each played in Carnegie Hall almost 90 percent empty. Despite the vast difference in the types of music involved in the two concerts, they had one thing in common—both were held on Saturday afternoons.

The sell-outs included two midnight jam sessions at Radio City Music Hall, a program on "The Musical Life of Charlie Parker," solo concerts by Nina Simone and Sarah Vaughan, the first of two programs saluting jazz and the American song, and two big-band concerts (one with Stan Kenton and Maynard Ferguson, the other by Count Basie). There was relatively little that was new or adventurous at this year's Newport Jazz Festival. Most of the concerts were built around established names with a proven following and, because several performers were usually involved in each concert, each event tended to have its ups and downs.

In view of the festival's losses last year, Wein's conservative approach to programming this year was understandable. But now that he has had his first big financial return with the festival, he is inclined to fling caution to the winds.



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Journal of Management Studies, 36(7), 809-826.

onn Seen
urbing Bank
peculation

tion Is Expected
ter Herstatt Failure.

DNN, July 9 (AP-DJ)—It is nearly certain that West German authorities will limit foreign exchange speculation following the collapse of Herstatt.

ate Secretary Karl Otto Poehl in a June 28 statement that the ministry is investigating whether dealers on the forward market ought to be restricted following the collapse of Herstatt.

ources said Finance Ministry officials are considering limiting banks' forward "exposure" to 20 to 30 per cent of their capital.

ne senior foreign exchange banker said a limitation on operations of 20-30 per cent of bank capital would not cut out large banks but "might kill business of small banks."

e noted that a regulation of this type would have limited Herstatt's open position to 15 million 20 million deutsche marks, a small amount.

posure is the amount of forward commitments to buy or sell that are not covered by equal opposite transactions. German banks' liability capital is the sum of their reserves and their fixed stock.

Herstatt was ordered into liquidation June 26 after authorities uncovered it had lost an estimated 180 million deutsche marks in speculation on the forward market.

The loss was more than six times the amount of Herstatt's 30 percent capital of 77 million DM.

The sources said that there appears to be no doubt forward exposure will be limited. The main question is what percentage of bank capital should be used as a limit.

More discussion among the ministry, the Bundesbank and the federal banking supervisory bureau will be necessary before this action can be settled, the sources said.

The planned new regulation could be used in conjunction with recent Bundesbank directives requiring banks to furnish authorities with monthly reports on their forward foreign exchange trades. First reports by banks were due in July.

U.K. Banks
o Be Penalized

ONDON, July 9 (AP-DJ)—The 15 banks are to be penalized because their interest-bearing assets have risen at a faster rate than the maximum bank of England, the bank said today.

he bank said it is provisional, estimated that the banks in total will be required to lodge about 26 million for one with the Bank of England July 15. The 15 banks involved understood to be mainly small institutions.

nder the regulations, the bank by which the interest-bearing assets of a bank's liabilities could expand with monthly by the second quarter 1974 compared with the quarter of 1973 was 6 per

U.S. Banks' Euromart Role Said Studied

ASHINGTON, July 9 (Reuters)—The administration is studying a proposal which would broaden the capital base of Eurodollar markets and give banks a more competitive role in the Eurodollar market.

Informal administration officials said today the plan is under study and has not formally been submitted to the Federal Reserve Board for its review.

would modify Regulation M which relates to the foreign activities of national banks and covers Eurodollar activities.

nder current Fed. regulations, 8 per cent of a bank's assets is limited on funds raised by banks overseas. These are

retained on these assets and place U.S. banks at a disadvantage in lending to U.S. companies compared to foreign banks whose lending to those companies is free of any requirement.

ommercial under study would allow U.S. banks to hold their assets in the form of foreign securities.

water, foreign branch lending to the head office of a U.S. bank would still have to be subject to a noninterest reserve requirement.

would apply even if the head office lent those funds to their clients.

e plan also incorporates the use of a "foreign window" for domestic banks which do not have a presence in the Eurodollar market. This would allow a U.S. bank to accept deposits from foreign residents without being subject to the interest or reserve requirements normally applied to U.S. deposits.

ources noted that the full details of the plan have yet been worked out and

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

VW Sales Fell 18% in First Half

Worldwide sales of Volkswagenwerk declined 17.5 per cent to 1.03 million units during the first half of this year from the like period of 1973. Rudolf Leiting, chairman, notes that sales of the parent company declined 17.9 per cent to 880,000 units, while sales in the United States, where sales have fallen 30 per cent this year. A decision on whether to build a production plant may be made by autumn, he notes. A real improvement cannot be expected in the near term despite intermittent signs of improvement, he warns, adding that poor sales and sharply rising costs make a VW loss in 1974 a distinct possibility. The new model range of VW cars, encompassing four basic models, "should be on the road by 1976," he says.

Imports Lose in French Auto Mart

Foreign penetration of the French auto market in May declined slightly to 18.43 from 18.89 per cent in April, and was down from 24.94 per cent in May 1973. Overall registration of new passenger and commercial vehicles in May amounted to 197,885 units, up from 183,708 in April but down from 188,424 a year earlier. Overall registrations for the first five months totaled 738,512 units, down from 783,739 in the 1973 period. Foreign models accounted for 18.05 per cent, compared with 19.36 per cent a year earlier. Fiat models headed the list of new foreign registrations in the first five months with 32,090 units, up 2.7 per cent from

a year earlier. Ford was second with 25,246 units, down 38 per cent followed by Volkswagen with 19,197 units, a drop of 16 per cent.

Fuji, Rockwell to Build Plane

Fuji Heavy Industries has signed an agreement with Rockwell International of the United States to develop a twin-engine, six to eight-seat business aircraft. Fuji says both firms hope to start mass production of the aircraft in a few years and will spend about \$10 million on the project. The Japanese firm will design and test the aircraft, while Rockwell will supervise interior fittings and optional equipment. Fuji will sell the aircraft in the Far East and Rockwell in other areas.

Bell & Howell Expects Lower Net

Bell & Howell expects second-quarter earnings to drop to between 75 cents and 87 cents a share, compared with 88 cents a year ago. Donald Frey, chairman, says the prediction includes about 14 cents a share from two non-recurring transactions. There will be a \$1.5 million after-tax gain from the sale of patents to Kodak and the write-off of about \$700,000 net after tax of unauthorized copyright expense and other deferred charges on its home study accounting courses. Gains on specialized business equipment and supplies and licensing systems and materials sales were not enough to offset a loss from the company's U.S. consumer photo-products business, he says. The company was also hurt by higher interest rates and the continued substantial decline in earnings from Bell & Howell's schools.

As Court Rules Against Capital Increase

Italian State Bank Confirms Sindona Loan

ROME, July 9 (AP-DJ)—Banca di Roma confirmed today it has lent \$100 million to financier Michele Sindona and received a 51 per cent interest in Mr. Sindona's major banking interests in Italy and half his controlling shares in Società Generale Immobiliare as guarantee for the loans.

At the same time the central director of Banca di Roma, Giovanni Battista Pignone, has been named to replace Carlo Bordini as managing director of the Sindona-controlled Banca Unione.

That bank and Banca Privata Finanziaria are the banking interests that Banca di Roma will

receive as guarantee for the \$100-million loan.

The two Sindona banks are to merge on Aug. 5 under the name Banca Privata Italiana.

A Banca Unione official, who declined to be named, said he welcomed the naming of Mr. Pignone as managing director and also noted that if the Banca di Roma loan is not repaid the state-controlled bank will become its largest shareholder.

The official said the "presence of the big state bank" would "calm" any depositors at Banca Unione who might be nervous about reports that the bank is "in difficulty."

These reports have grown in

recent days as Mr. Sindona's problems with Franklin National Bank of New York became more complicated. That bank has just tens of millions of dollars this year in what management has called unauthorized foreign exchange dealings.

Mr. Sindona also holds 400 million shares in Generale Immobiliare, only 20 per cent of the total outstanding but enough for effective control. Half of these have been put up as collateral for the loan.

Banca di Roma said the loan and the collateral of Generale Immobiliare shares offered would supply the Sindona banks "with the liquidity they need" and "keep in Italy control of the important company."

Another aspect of the weakening position of Mr. Sindona in Italy, a court decision yesterday annulling two of three recent capital increases by Finambro, a financing concern controlled by Mr. Sindona.

The annulment means that Finambro must greatly reduce its debt load, since the amount of debts that a company can carry must by law be kept in strict relationship to the amount of registered capital. There are no recent figures available on the amount of debt carried by Finambro.

The president of Finambro, Orio Giacchi, describes the concern as the "financial heart" of Generale Immobiliare and indirectly of the entire Sindona group.

Finambro, the court records showed, won government approval on June 6, 1973, for two capital increases—the first from 1 million lire to 500 million lire, and the second to 30 billion lire from 500 million. A third increase was approved Aug. 2, to 160 billion lire.

However, the court ruled that the second and third of these increases were approved on the basis of "certain errors of form."

Furthermore, the court ruled, the last of the three raises was sought and approved before the second had been carried out, and shareholders approval had not been sought or obtained for the last increase.

It is believed to have been partly anticipation of these rulings that the Sindona group sought and obtained the loan of \$100 million from Banca di Roma.

BP Net Said
Boosted by
U.S. Oil Firm

Ohio Senator Charges
Consumers Paid More

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP-DJ)—Sen. Howard Metzenbaum, D-Ohio, said today that figures supplied by the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) by Standard Oil Co. of Ohio substantiate his charge that the firm has been funneling profits to a foreign affiliate.

Sen. Metzenbaum said that even though Sohio has denied it paid British Petroleum Co. a higher price for crude oil than the prevailing world market, the figures show otherwise.

He said the FEA figures show that in January, Sohio paid BP an average \$8.20 per barrel for Iranian light crude oil, compared with \$4.73 a barrel for the same oil from different suppliers.

In February, it paid BP an average \$8.42 a barrel, while making no purchases from other suppliers, he said.

In March, he said, Sohio paid BP an average \$8.34 and other suppliers an average \$4.43 a barrel.

"By bloating the prices it pays its foreign affiliate, Sohio has been bilking the public," Sen. Metzenbaum said in a statement. "This is a gross example of the evils of self-dealing."

He quoted Sohio president Alton Whitehouse as blaming the price disparity on delays in deliveries caused by the Middle East war.

"Though Sohio offers an explanation, however incomplete, the significance is that it is the first time the company has admitted it did, indeed, pay higher prices to British Petroleum than it did to other suppliers," Sen. Metzenbaum said.

The price disparity in crude oil purchases shows why Sohio's pump prices are 6.5 per cent greater than that of its competitors and why its first-quarter profits increased 29 per cent while British Petroleum's jumped an incredible 491 per cent," he said.

BP is scheduled to acquire a controlling interest in Sohio in 1977.

N.Y. Prices Rally in Mixed Trading

NEW YORK, July 9 (Reuters).—Rallying from a three and a half year low yesterday, New York Stock Exchange prices climbed onto the winning track about an hour from the final gong today and ended mostly higher despite some softening in last minute trading.

The better tone was attributed chiefly to technical factors, but some analysts suggested market sentiment may have been buoyed by a report that President Nixon will huddle with business leaders and economists at the White House on Thursday to discuss inflation.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 17.3 points to 773.9. It was up 5 points in early trading, unchanged in mid-session, and ahead over 6 points again before sliding toward the close.

Advanced and declining issues changed leads throughout the session, with declines exceeding gains about 750 to 860 at the close.

Trading was sporadically active. Volume totaled 15.53 million shares, compared with 15.51 million yesterday.

Polaroid, among the hardest hit glimmers in recent weeks, reversed course, adding 1 7/8 to 25 3/8.

McDonald's Corp., a volume leader, gained 7/8 to 39 1/4 after having plunged 9 1/4 yesterday on a published report which raised questions about the firm's accounting procedures. McDonald's had called the report "distorted and misleading."

Other food-chain issues also recovered in part from yesterday's losses, which analysts related to

the sharp selling in McDonald's. Foodservice gained 1 1/2 to 12 1/2. Denny's was 10 3/4, up 5/8, Pizza Hut 17 1/2, up 1 1/8, and Olin's 10, ahead 1/2.

Safeway Stores gained 1 3/4 to 25. The company reported that 12 weeks June 15 net rose to \$1.11 a share from 85 cents a year earlier.

IBM, which unveiled a new systems program, picked up 2 3/4 to 261 5/4.

Eastman Kodak rose 3/4 to 99 3/4. Yesterday, Kodak said it agreed with Bell & Howell to a settlement of an anti-trust suit filed by B&H against Kodak in 1973.

Dow Chemical picked up 1 3/4 to 63. Natomas 1 1/8 to 65 1/2. J.R. McDermott 1 1/3 to 58, and Caterpillar Tractor 1 to 59 1/4.

However, Walt Disney slumped 4 7/8 to 33. Superior Oil \$ 1 1/2 to 149 1/2. United Aircraft 2 to 24 1/4, and H.J. Heinz 1 to 41.

Prices declined in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 0.95 to 74.79.

Imperial Oil "A" dropped a point to 77 3/4, but Syntex added 1/8 to 38 1/2.

On the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over-the-counter, the industrial average fell 0.40 to 60.50.

Nixon Calls Business Heads
To Discuss Fight on Inflation

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP).—President Nixon is calling more than a score of the nation's business leaders and best-known economists to a White House meeting Thursday to discuss inflation, his economic policy coordinator said today.

Presidential counselor Kenneth Rush disclosed plans for the meeting after he and other economic advisers met for about 90 minutes with Mr. Nixon to discuss ways to cope with inflation.

Mr. Rush himself has been holding White House meetings with business and labor representatives, but the session on Thursday marks the first personal involvement by Mr. Nixon in the administration's effort to deal with double-digit inflation.

Mr. Rush said there is no intention of bringing pressure to bear on specific industries or wage increases. Rather, he said, the objective is to consult with all segments of the economy on ways to deal with the "all-pervasive problems of inflation."

Meanwhile, Treasury Secretary William Simon said today that the biggest worry he has about the economic future is "whether or not the American people and their government will have the sustained political will to control inflation."

He reiterated that the anti-inflation battle may take years to conclude and he urged that an "inflation-proof Congress" be elected this fall. Mr. Simon made his remarks in a speech to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

"We have increased government spending faster than we have been willing to pay for it through taxation," he said, adding that the government has also created too much money and new credit "so that more borrowing and investment have taken place than could be financed out of savings."

"This has pushed the demand for goods above the capacity to produce those goods," he said. "Our eyes have been bigger than our stomach," he asserted.

French Output Up 3% PARIS, July 9 (AP-DJ).—French industrial production rose three per cent in May, the Finance Ministry announced today. The seasonally adjusted index now stands at 126.

Company Reports

General Electric

Second Quarter 1974 1973
Revenue (millions) 3,418.4 2,869.9
Profits (millions) 148.9 137.3
First Half
Revenue (millions) 6,328.7 5,454.5
Profits (millions) 271.2 251.7

J.P. Morgan

Second Quarter 1974 1973
Profits (millions) 43.43 43.56
Per Share 1.13 1.06
Profits (millions) 139.11 135.67
Per Share 1.01 0.96

First Half
Profits (millions) 84.58 81.13
Per Share 1.20 1.01
Profits (millions) 179.67 170.69
Per Share 1.27 1.00

a—Before securities transactions, b—After securities transactions.

Kroger

12 wks. to June 15
Revenue (millions) 1,097.69 957.4
Profits (millions) 8.09 5.54
Per Share 0.80 0.41

24 wks
Revenue (millions) 2,161.40 1,885.51
Profits (millions) 17.59 9.15
Per Share 1.50 0.68

Marine Midland Banks

Second Quarter 1974 1973
Profits (millions) 10.07 9.45
Per Share 0.80 0.76
Profits (millions) 39.99 39.75
Per Share 0.80 0.77

First Half
Profits (millions) 20.45 19.15
Per Share 1.63 1.53
Profits (millions) 63.4 61.38
Per Share 1.79 1.64

a—Before securities transactions, b—After securities transactions.

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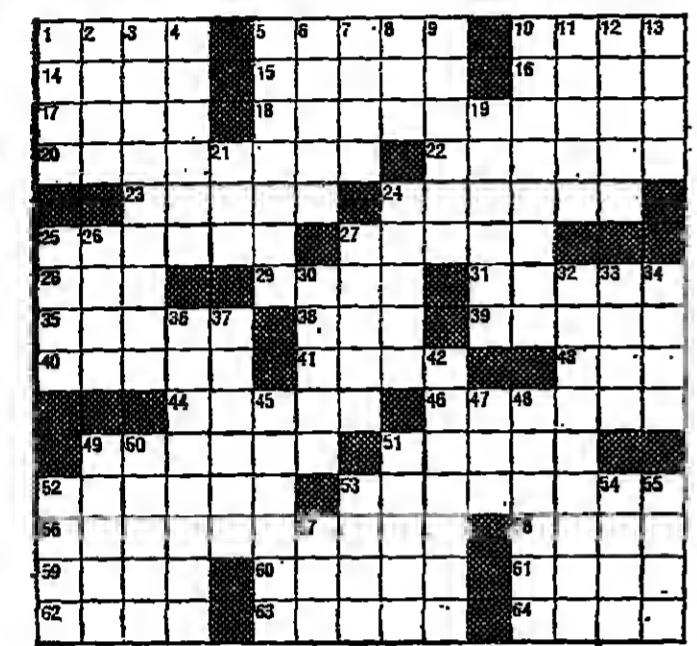
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- ACROSS**
- 1 P.T.A. people
 - 5 Ford
 - 10 Kenel sound
 - 14 Straw in the wind
 - 15 As if
 - 16 Enormous
 - 17 Spanish weight
 - 18 Like some love
 - 20 Torrid
 - 22 Loosens
 - 23 Fresh air
 - 24 Retail units
 - 25 Make a fresh copy
 - 27 Hindu cover-ups
 - 28 News-wire service
 - 29 Recipe word
 - 31 Martinique landmark
 - 35 — arms
 - 38 Hewer
 - 39 Saint
 - 40 Italian numeral
 - 41 Acapulco money
 - 43 Plane crew members: Abbr.
 - 44 Noxious weeds
 - 46 Like Youmans's tea
 - 49 Pancakes
- DOWN**
- 1 Lea sounds
 - 2 All Prefix
 - 3 Engraving
 - 4 Smart, as a new sports car
 - 5 Horses and ponies
 - 6 Irene of films
 - 7 Famed puppeteer
 - 8 Vase direction
 - 9 Brandy, for one
 - 10 Archangel's waterfront
 - 11 — the cold (stranded)
 - 12 Curved moldings
 - 13 T-men and G-men
 - 19 Opens a slide fastener
 - 21 Cut off
 - 24 Confronts boldly
 - 25 Certain drinks
 - 26 Fencing piece
 - 27 Rangers and
 - 28 Bruns
 - 30 Recordings
 - 32 Symbol of remoteness
 - 33 Sufficient, to poets
 - 34 Italian pronoun
 - 36 Joined the audience
 - 37 Kitchen utensil
 - 42 Show — (vote)
 - 43 Lumber tree
 - 47 Poetic word
 - 48 Cane
 - 49 Bit of work
 - 50 English novelist
 - 51 Taking to court
 - 52 Very, in Paris
 - 53 Dionne daughter
 - 54 That Fr.
 - 55 Neighbor of Mont.
 - 57 Bosscore entry



WEATHER

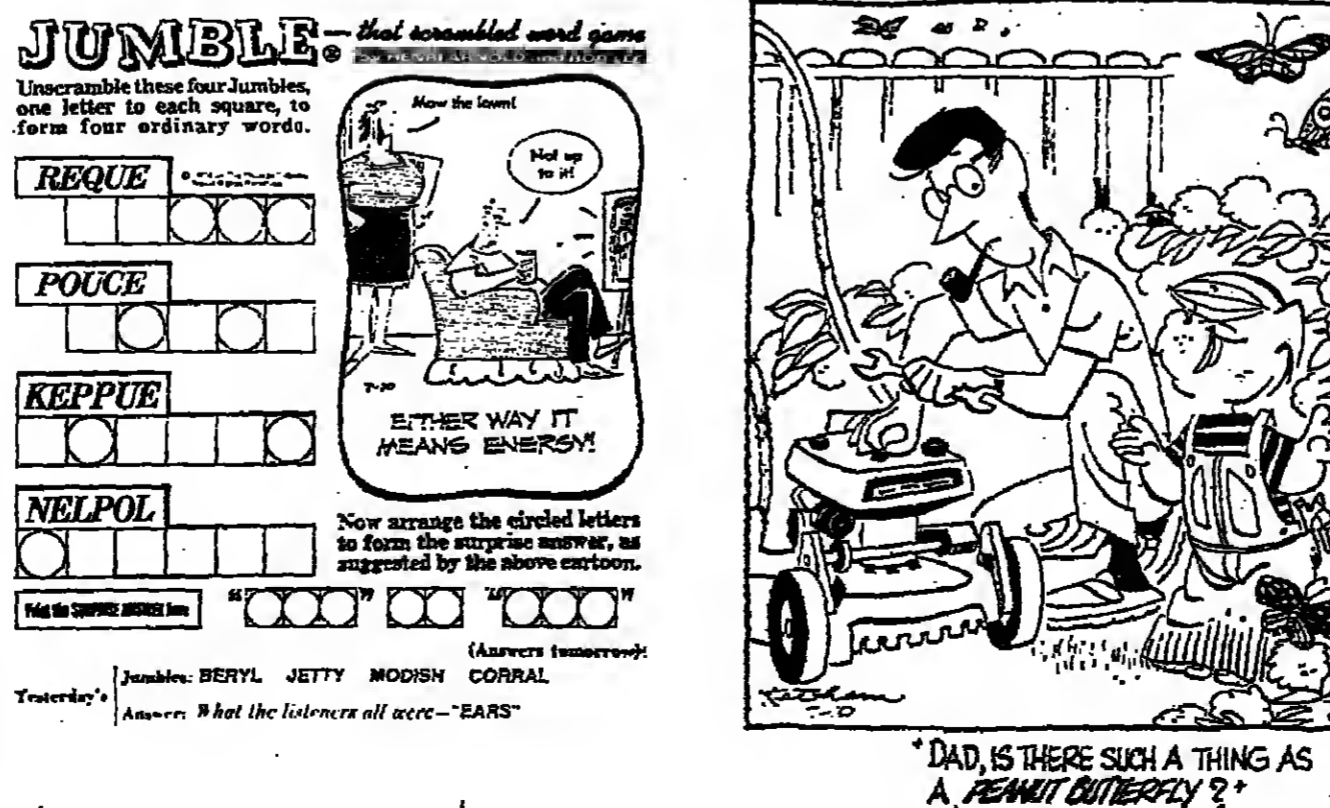
C	F	W	M	M	C	F	W	M	M
ALABAMA	35	77	Part	Cloudy	MADRID	33	91	Part	Cloudy
ALASKA	18	64	Cloudy	Cloudy	MILAN	28	82	Cloudy	Cloudy
ARIZONA	35	93	Cloudy	Cloudy	MONTREAL	28	82	Sunny	Cloudy
ARKANSAS	35	93	Cloudy	Cloudy	MOSCOW	28	82	Cloudy	Cloudy
CALIFORNIA	35	93	Cloudy	Cloudy	MUNICH	28	82	Cloudy	Cloudy
CANADA	35	93	Cloudy	Cloudy	NEW YORK	33	91	Sunny	Cloudy
COLORADO	35	93	Cloudy	Cloudy	OSLO	28	82	Cloudy	Cloudy
CONNECTICUT	35	93	Cloudy	Cloudy	PARIS	28	82	Cloudy	Cloudy
DELAWARE	35	93	Cloudy	Cloudy	ROME	28	82	Cloudy	Cloudy
FLORIDA	35	93	Cloudy	Cloudy	ST. LOUIS	28	82	Cloudy	Cloudy
GEORGIA	35	93	Cloudy	Cloudy	TOKYO	28	82	Cloudy	Cloudy
ILLINOIS	35	93	Cloudy	Cloudy	VIENNA	28	82	Cloudy	Cloudy
INDIANA	35	93	Cloudy	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	28	82	Cloudy	Cloudy
IOWA	35	93	Cloudy	Cloudy	ZURICH	28	82	Cloudy	Cloudy
KANSAS	35	93	Cloudy	Cloudy					
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MASSACHUSETTS	35	93	Cloudy	Cloudy					
MICHIGAN	35	93	Cloudy	Cloudy					
MINNESOTA	35	93	Cloudy	Cloudy					
MISSISSIPPI	35	93	Cloudy	Cloudy					
MISSOURI	35	93	Cloudy	Cloudy					
MONTANA	35	93	Cloudy	Cloudy					
NEBRASKA	35	93	Cloudy	Cloudy					
NEVADA	35	93	Cloudy	Cloudy					
NEW HAMPSHIRE	35	93	Cloudy	Cloudy					
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VIRGINIA	35	93	Cloudy	Cloudy					
WASHINGTON	35	93	Cloudy	Cloudy					
WEST VIRGINIA	35	93	Cloudy	Cloudy					
WISCONSIN	35	93	Cloudy	Cloudy					
WYOMING	35	93	Cloudy	Cloudy					

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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(1) Alexander Fund	\$1.00	(1) Japan Growth Fund	\$1.00
(2) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.00	(2) Japan Selection Fund	\$1.00
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BOOKS

THE GREAT AMERICAN POPULAR SINGERS

By Henry Pleasants. Simon & Schuster. 384 pp. \$9.95.

Reviewed by John S. Wilson

The nonconformist view of Henry Pleasants' (London-based music critic for the International Herald Tribune) is that European music has reached the end of the creative road and that the musical future, as Ernest Ansermet suggested after hearing Sidney Bechet in 1912, lies with Afro-American music. This may still be viewed as outrageous in some "serious" music quarters, even though Mr. Pleasants has apparently been winning converts with considerable success since he first developed his ideas in "The Agony of Modern Music" in 1955. But to those readers who come from the other side of the musical fence—from the worlds of jazz and popular music—Mr. Pleasants is often apt to seem a charming innocent.

His develop largely because he is, at least in the early passages of his books, so pointedly taking his serious music colleagues by the hand and guiding them ever so gently through his rationalizations of the validity of "non serious" music—reassuring them with musological parallels, approaching jazz and pop music in terms to which his fellow musicologists can relate, but which can seem a bit pompous to those who have already accepted these popular forms.

This, it turns out, is simply Mr. Pleasants' seductive cause. He is charming but not at all innocent. Because he discovered jazz and pop music relatively late in life and came to them as a classically schooled musician with all the prejudices against which he has since argued, Mr. Pleasants views both jazz and popular music from a very different perspective from those who grew up with them and take them for granted. He is more curious about why things happen and how things happen than the writer who is naturally at home in these fields. And he digs deeper.

The list of "The Great American Popular Singers" that he considers in his latest book opens with Al Jolson, Bessie Smith, Billie Holiday, Louis Armstrong, and Ethel Waters and proceeds more or less chronologically to Aretha Franklin, Peggy Lee, and Barbra Streisand. He is impressed by all of them except Miss Franklin and Miss Streisand, whose "holier" bothers him.

He notes the line of Afro-American characteristics that runs through the series, but two of the 22 singers he has selected as most influential or characteristic during the years from 1920 to 1970 (the two exceptions are Ethel Merman and Judy Garland). He includes Al Jolson among those who showed this influence, even if only superficially, and Miss Streisand, because of her recent move into soul music, which, he points out, is a style capable of absorbing, accommodating and even benefiting from her habitual excesses.

It is his thesis that these Afro-American characteristics have given American popular singing its identity. The fountainheads were, he says, Bessie Smith.

The singers he has chosen are key figures (although one might question Miss Streisand's relevance) and are part of a continuing thread of development, except for her recent move into soul music, which, he points out, is a style capable of absorbing, accommodating and even benefiting from her habitual excesses.

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